"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are rain, easterly gales.

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## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Wheat, 86⅛c; corn, 31⅞c; cotton, 7 15-16c.
Stock market nervous and irregular.

FOREIGN.—In the House of Commons Philip James Stanhope asked that Mr. Hawkesley, the attorney for Cecil Rhodes, be ordered to attend at the bar of the House and to produce the telegrams which he refused to show the Select South Africa Committee. The motion was lost, after a spirited debate, 304 to 77. Pope Leo is reported in better health than last Winter. The King and Queen Regent of Spain barely missed being hit by a hunter who was gunning for birds in the woods at San Sebastian. Maurice Grau has been engaged for four years more as director of the grand opera season at Covent Garden. The peace preliminaries drafted by the powers were presented to the Peace Congress at Constantinople yesterday. They provide for arbitration of any differences that may arise between Greece and Turkey in arranging a final treaty.

### Page 1.

Secretary Sherman yesterday denied the rumor that he had resigned or that he intended doing so.

William Karstens of Newark was killed on a telephone pole yesterday while trying to climb up the cross arms to sing.

Herman Keeler, aged seven, fell into the water at the foot of Twenty-first Street, Brooklyn, yesterday and was bravely rescued by Edward Dobson, aged ten.

The Board of Magistrates split last night over the appointment of a new Chief Clerk. Six of the old Magistrates denied the force of the act of the Legislature which practically gave the right of appointment to the latest appointees. The affairs of the new court are in a tangle.

### Page 2.

The fashionable Argyle Hotel, at Babylon, has been closed on account of bad weather and slim patronage.

Mrs. John F. Ackerman took her child on a fresh-air excursion up the Hudson yesterday, but the infant died while the boat was opposite Yonkers. Mrs. Ackerman returned to the city with the body, but she was too poor to bury it.

The Mining Exchange of this city is investigating Klondike matters with a view to action in the event of listing Alaskan gold stocks. Local interest in the new field continues. Information is arriving tending to show that nearly all the claims are taken up.

Representative Payne of New York yesterday made a statement, which is accepted as reflecting the views of Speaker Reed and most of the members of Congress, to the effect that there is no hope of currency reform legislation by the present Congress, in view of the attitude of the Senate, and that it would be unwise to agitate the subject.

### Page 3

The Stewards of The Jockey Club yesterday granted a license to M. J. Daly, and Jockey W. Martin was reinstated.

One of the submitted ordinances to be passed in Jersey City next Monday will require wheelmen to use bells that can be heard 100 feet away and lanterns that will be visible at a distance of 100 yards. Children carried on wheels must be under five years of age.

The opening day at the Aqueduct race track did not turn out very well. Starter Pettingill left the heavily backed favorite, Rey del Tierra, at the post, which greatly exasperated the crowd. This was added to when its owner sent Rey del Tierra the distance after the race and beat the winner's time by a full second.

The Treasury Department holds that the new tariff law became operative after midnight on July 23, the beginning of the day on which it received the approval of the President. The ruling of the department involves between $100,000 and $200,000 in customs and probably a larger sum in internal revenue. The new law was put in operation yesterday without friction at the New York Custom House. The Treasury officials have already discovered a number of inconsistencies in the law.

### Page 5.

Woodford County, Ky., has produced 700,000 bushels of wheat this year. Most of the farmers are storing it, hoping to obtain a dollar a bushel.

A meeting of rejoicing because of their escape from the Spring House fire was held by the hotel's former guests at Richfield Springs yesterday at the suggestion of Mayor Strong.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff is understood to be willing to act as a peacemaker between Platt and Odell, to avert the deadly fear party disaster if the strained relations between the two men continue.

President McKinley yesterday pardoned Horace G. Allis, a convict in the Kings County Penitentiary. Allis was Vice President of the bank in Little Rock that was wrecked by bad investments.

At the close of the ceremonies last night in honor of St. Anne, at the Church of St. Jean Baptiste, many remarkable cures were reported by persons who had prayed to her for relief from bodily suffering.

College Point, L. I., voted favorably for bonds for a fifty-thousand-dollar school and a twenty-five-thousand-dollar water tower. Next week a public vote will be asked on a hundred-and-fifteen-thousand-dollar-bond issue for street improvements.

The Trustees of Lehigh University, at South Bethlehem, Penn., emphatically deny the report that the institution will not reopen in the Fall. The Governor of Pennsylvania yesterday signed the bill appropriating $150,000 to the university, which sum will aid it in tiding over its financial difficulties.

### Page 7.

While on the way with excursionists yesterday to College Point, the steamer Aurora blew out a piston valve, temporarily disabling her, and causing a fright among the passengers.

It has been discovered that sidewalks of Portland cement, or other artificial stone, such as are laid in front of many new buildings, are illegal. Builders are taking steps to secure the enactment of a new ordinance.

### Page 8.

Rain fell yesterday, as it has each day since the 11th of this month. A peculiar addition to the weather was general chilliness, combined with 90 per cent. of humidity.

The 1,025 shares of stock of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society which are held as collateral for a note of $200,000 by the Continental Trust Company will be sold at auction to-morrow. This is the stock which is in dispute between the administrators of the estate of Frank R. Hadley and the present officers of the Provident Life.

### Page 10.

No trace can be found in this city of the man who sent the young son of George Condon to Chicago with a tag attached. The police were unable to find his parents either in Chicago or this city.

Brooklyn's Corporation Counsel yesterday delivered an opinion that will make it possible to supply work for many of the convicts in the Kings County Penitentiary, who are now in enforced idleness.

The John F. Ahearn Association held its seventh annual outing yesterday at Point View Grove, College Point, L. I. On its return, a torchlight procession was given through the streets of the east side.

Michael Lynch and Charles North have been arrested on the charge of drugging and robbing Wolf Fish, a saloon keeper at 34 Grand Street. Lynch made a desperate resistance. North claims to be innocent.

The case of Callahan McCarthy against the Mayor, Commissioner of Public Works, and Superintendent of the Bureau of Incumbrances to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court was postponed until next Friday.

Driver Wuest of Brooklyn yesterday saw a four-year-old child falling from a third-story window. Dropping the package he was carrying, he caught the youngster as it was about to land on a picket fence, saving its life and wrenching his own arms in doing so.

A largely attended meeting of policy holders of the Massachusetts Mutual Benefit Life Association of Boston was held yesterday, and President J. H. Roelker made a statement. After the meeting the policy holders were unanimous in the opinion that the association was hopelessly bankrupt.

At the meeting of the Park Board yesterday resolutions were adopted to be sent to the Fine Arts Federation of New York in relation to the plans for the proposed Botanical Garden. Afterward Commissioner Ely said that some persons thought that the Park Board should compel the Botanic Trustees to put aside their carefully studied plans and adopt others.

The smack Georgianna Young, with a party of fishermen from South Brooklyn aboard, grounded on Romer Shoals late Sunday night. The Captain declared they were sinking, and the passengers, seasick and scared, followed his advice and took to the boats. Six, too frightened to move, stuck to the smack. There was never any real danger except to those who went in the boats.

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## LIBBEY'S ASCENT OF LA MESA.

**He Tells of His Contrivance and the Failure to Find Anything on Top.**

LAGUNA, Neb., July 26.—My ascent of La Mesa Encantada on Friday was made in exactly two minutes and forty seconds by the watch.

Four days had been occupied in getting the plant into position, but when all preliminaries had been completed the actual time of the ascent was brief. A deep, impassable crevasse from east to west divides La Mesa about 200 feet from its southern extremity to 100 feet from the point of landing, and to get across this I was obliged to send to Acoma for a ladder. By its assistance and that of ropes I passed the chasm. Further examination of all parts of La Mesa was uninterrupted. No evidences whatever of former human habitation were found, and the case on that point may be considered settled. Pools of water from recent showers were everywhere abundant, and vegetation of the same general character as that of the plain below was sparse.

The surface of the rock was very much broken, except at the northern end, where there were several large, comparatively smooth areas. The whole surface could be included in about fifteen or sixteen acres. The methods of scaling La Mesa were those originally devised by me, and the only ones ever seriously considered. Camp was made on Tuesday three-quarters of a mile from La Mesa, near the most convenient water, and a station fixed at a favorable point directly at its base and near its southeastern angle, more properly its apex. Here the equipment from the United States Life-Saving Service was initiated, and Wednesday morning the first shot, with line attached, was fired. The gun was not sufficiently elevated, and the twenty-five-pound solid bolt, striking the face of the cliff about a hundred feet below the crest, was broken squarely in two by the force of the impact.

The second shot, at an elevation of forty-five degrees, was perfectly successful, and the shot and line cleared the rock beautifully, landing in a favorable location on the other, the westerly, side. The next two days and a half were occupied in hard, prosaic labor in installing the larger size of rope up to the three-inch hawser on which the traveler carrying the boatswain's chair was to run.

Finally at 2:30 Friday afternoon everything was complete, and the trial by a heavily weighted chair had been made. My personal preparations were finished and the order to hoist was given. The motive power, an ordinary farm team, a horse and a mule, walked straight away across the plain, hauling 750 feet of line through the fixed pulley at the base, and in less time than I have taken in telling it I was on the top of La Mesa Encantada. The position of the fixed pulley at the crest of the cliff was very favorable, and our place of operations could not have been more favorably chosen. I remained on La Mesa five hours, or until sunset, and had it not been for heavy, threatening showers would have spent the night on the top for the sake of the early morning photograph. The Indians of the Acoma Pueblo, on whose ground La Mesa is situated, gave no trouble whatever, and manifested comparatively little interest in the proceedings. We were visited on Thursday and very materially assisted by Father Matin, a Catholic missionary in charge of the district, that day making his pastoral call at Acoma. Last evening we broke camp at La Mesa, and this morning are at Laguna, without loss of property or mishap of any kind in the week's work.

WILLIAM LIBBEY.

## DIES OF BLOOD POISONING.

**W. W. Skinner of Forrest, Ill., Handles Tainted Meat with Fatal Effect.**

KANKAKEE, Ill., July 26.—Dr. W. W. Skinner, a wealthy physician of Forrest, Ill., died this morning at Bourbonnais Caves, where he was encamped with a party of friends.

A few days ago the doctor wounded his hand with a thorn. Handling tainted meat caused blood poisoning, resulting in his death.

## COMPANY KEPT ITS WORD.

**Algonquin Woolen Mills of Passaic Increases Wages.**

PATERSON, N. J., July 26.—As a result of the passage of the Dingley bill, the Algonquin Woolen Mills of Passaic gave notice to-day that on and after Aug. 1 wages in their large mills would be increased from 10 to 15 per cent.

After the passage of the Wilson Tariff bill wages in the mills were reduced, and there was considerable trouble from strikes among the hands. They were told at the time that if a protective tariff law were passed the wages would be brought back to the old standard, and probably better rates would be paid than before.

It is expected that other mills in Passaic County will follow the example of the Algonquin Mills and increase wages.

## SALE OF THE BONANZA MINE.

**The Property Fetches $750,000, to be Paid in Sixty Days.**

BAKER CITY, Oregon, July 26.—The sale of the Bonanza Mine has been consummated and the papers have been signed.

The price paid was $750,000, and $50,000 was paid on the spot. Half of the balance is to be paid in thirty days and the remainder in sixty days, although it is understood that all will be paid within the thirty days, as the buyers deposited the full amount in a New York bank, and had a certified check with them.

The purchasers are John M. Patterson of Pittsburg, George Crawford of New York, N. P. Hayes of Philadelphia, and J. S. Wallace of Denver.

Albert, Louis, Emma, Edward, and Frank Geiser had been the owners of the Bonanza for the last six years. Two years ago the property could have been bought for $500,000.

## A GLUCOSE TRUST COMING.

**Company with $40,000,000 Capital Being Formed Out West.**

CHICAGO, July 26.—It is asserted here positively that the Standard Oil Company has been instrumental in making up a new glucose company, with a capital of $40,000,000. Several prominent men in Chicago, among them Marshall Field and Norman Ream, are interested in the deal, which takes in six plants, with a daily aggregate capacity of 101,000 bushels of corn. These factories are the Peoria Grape Sugar Company, 15,000 bushels; Rockford Sugar Works, 16,000 bushels; Davenport (Iowa) Sugar Refining Company, 9,000 bushels; Fermench Manufacturing Company, Marshalltown, Iowa, 9,000 bushels; American Glucose Company, Peoria, 26,000 bushels, and Chicago Sugar Refining Company, 26,000 bushels.

Mr. Field is in Europe and Mr. Ream refuses to talk, but it is learned that the negotiations are about completed for fusing the interests of these private concerns into one company.

Amateur photographers will find every requisite at Rockwood's, 1,440 Broadway, near 40th.—Adv.

## MAGISTRATES IN A MUDDLE

### Divided Over the Appointment of a Chief Clerk for the New Court.

### THE NEW MEN VOTED DOWN

**Six of Old Board Declare Last Appointees Have No Right to Control Their Choice—No Force for New Court.**

An acrimonious meeting of the Board of Police Magistrates adjourned last evening after a two hours' session, leaving the affairs of the board in a tangle that can only be straightened out by a special meeting, and the Magistrates themselves apparently hopelessly divided on the question of the legality of a certain act of the Legislature.

When the Magistrates adjourned their June meeting, they decided to open the new Fifty-fourth Street court on Aug. 1, and not to meet in August. Last night they revoked the portion of the resolution relating to the court, and decided to postpone the opening until Sept. 1. The assignment of Magistrates has been approved for August. None has been made for September, so that if the court is opened, there will be no Magistrate to sit there.

Under the new civil service law there can be no eligible list prepared before Sept. 15, so that if the lack of a Magistrate could be gotten over, there would be no clerks to take complaints and do the other necessary work.

Soon after the law providing for the appointment of three new Magistrates was passed, an amendment provided that the new Magistrates "may nominate clerks"—those not under civil service rules—"and the Board of Police Magistrates shall appoint them." The amendment was adopted without consultation with the Magistrates, and last night they expressed their opinion of it by refusing point blank to appoint the man nominated for Chief Clerk of the new court by Magistrate Hedges, representing the new appointees. Magistrates Hedges promptly withdrew the name of the interpreter he had presented, and intimated that, as far as he was concerned, there could be no harmony in the board.

**Magistrate Hedges's Resolution.**

With the exception of Magistrate Flammer, the full board of twelve was present when, after routine business was over and the vote had been taken to postpone the opening of the new court, Magistrate Hedges presented his resolution offering the names of Frank McCabe, 1,656 Madison Avenue, for appointment as Chief Clerk at $2,500, for four years, and Emil Küntzil, 401 West Forty-eighth Street, as interpreter for two years, at $1,500.

Magistrate Wentworth, presiding, ruled that the names must be presented separately, and McCabe's was first put up.

Magistrate Crane objected immediately. "I am," he said, "perhaps the only personal friend of McCabe's among the Magistrates, but I am against his appointment, and shall so vote. I have nothing against his character, but he is not competent. I doubt if he could learn to draw an affidavit in ten years.

"He came to me when the new law was passed and asked for my help to secure the place, and I then told him what I now tell you—that the Board of Magistrates was pledged to give the first vacancy to another man. Then, without our knowledge or consent, the Legislature amended the act practically ordering the Magistrates to appoint the men selected by the new Magistrates. Now, the Legislature has no power to direct my vote, and I vote against Mr. McCabe.

"In all manhood and fairness the promotion belongs to Charles A. Adams, a thoroughly competent member of the present clerical force. It was promised to him, and he has earned it by faithful discharge of his duties."

Magistrate Cornell spoke in the same strain. "Our obligation to the city demands," he said, "that we appoint the best man we can find. It is not fair to the city nor to the civil service law to which we are pledged to appoint an incompetent man. Mr. Adams has done good service, Mr. McCabe has done none. The true principles of civil service reform demand the appointment of Mr. Adams."

**Result of the Vote.**

A call of the roll showed Magistrates Wentworth and Deuel voting with the new Magistrates and Magistrates Brann, Cornell, Crane, Kudlich, Mott, and Simms against them. Mr. Crane said he would be glad to vote for the appointment of the interpreter nominated.

Magistrate Hedges declined to offer his second resolution. "If I am not competent," he declared, "to carry out the meaning of the statute and nominate a clerk in the name of my associates, I do not see how we can ever come to an agreement. The next man I nominate may be objectionable from the color of his hair or the shape of his teeth, and I shall withdraw my resolution. Either of the other new Magistrates may offer it."

Neither of them would, and after a motion to adjourn had been lost Magistrate Kudlich suggested a recess. Magistrate Deuel objected. "We are a public body," he said, "and should do what we have to do openly."

"You are insincere," retorted Mr. Kudlich.

"Oh, no," replied Magistrate Deuel; "but I object to executive sessions and colored reports being given out afterward."

"And I," said Magistrate Kudlich, "object to adjournments to make time for outside dickerings."

Another motion to adjourn was carried.

"I tell you what I'll do, Leroy," said Mr. Hedges, half way out of the room, "I'll come up and talk it over with you to-morrow."

"Do," replied Mr. Crane, "any time you like. I'll be glad to see you."

That ended the meeting, and this is the situation of affairs. The new court will be opened or ready for opening Sept. 1. There are no Magistrates to sit, no Chief Clerk, no interpreter, no civil service list from which the subordinate clerks can be chosen, and, unless a special meeting of the Magistrates is called, no way of making either assignments or appointments.

The assignments of Magistrates for August are: Centre Street, Cornell and Hedges; Jefferson Market, Deuel and Simms; Essex Market, Kudlich and Meade; Yorkville, Crane and Wentworth; Harlem, Flammer and Pool, and Morrisania, Brann and Mott.

## SAVED HIS BOY COMPANION.

**Edward Dobson, Aged Ten, Rescued Little Herman Keeler.**

Down at the foot of Twenty-first Street, Brooklyn, is a pile of logs, from which the boys have been in the habit of going in swimming. It was shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday when a crowd of eight or ten youngsters began playing on the logs. Herman Keeler, aged seven, who lives at 657 Third Street, was among them, and with more than his usual recklessness ventured toward the outer edge. Unmindful of the fact that the logs bobbed up and down, Herman skipped along just to show the boys how far he could go without falling overboard. Suddenly the logs turned, and in an instant the boy was thrown headforemost into the water.

The boys began to scream for help. Edward Dobson, aged ten, was some distance up on the shore at the time. He ran to the logs, throwing off his coat and shoes on the way.

"Who is it, felleys?" he shouted.

"Herman's fallen over," said one of the boys, excitedly. "There he is."

Just then the boy's head bobbed up, several feet from the raft. He had already gone down twice, and as he appeared above the surface he clutched wildly at the air. Edward jumped in and swam toward the drowning boy.

"Don't go down, Herm," he called; "keep up."

Just then he reached the boy, and, holding him by the collar, started for the raft, only a few feet away. It was a hard pull for him, and by the time he reached the edge of the logs he was fairly played out, but he had saved his companion.

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient, the best family medicine, agreeable to the taste, perfect in action.—Adv.

## KANSAS LAWYER SENT UP.

**Says He Was Convicted of Stealing Because of A. P. A. Connections and Is Proud of It.**

TOPEKA, Kan., July 26.—A. D. Hubbard, who was convicted of embezzling $8,000 as receiver of the Hamilton Printing Company, was to-day sentenced to three years in the penitentiary by Judge Hazen. Hubbard was a prominent lawyer here at the time of his arrest. He was the law partner of Lieut. Gov. Harvey and was State President of the A. P. A. of Kansas.

When sentence was pronounced Hubbard made a sensational speech. He said that he was convinced that he was convicted because of his connection with the A. P. A., and if so he was proud of it.

## DEATH ON A TELEPHONE POLE.

**William Karstens of Newark Killed on the Cross Arm While Climbing Up to Sing.**

NEWARK, N. J., July 26.—William Karstens, twenty-six years old, a teamster, was killed on a telephone pole in front of Kafhold's Hotel on Commerce Street this evening. Karstens formerly lived at the hotel. While there he was in the habit of climbing up the high pole to the first cross arm used by the telephone company and sitting on it to sing. He did this repeatedly a year ago, and the inmates of the hotel looked upon it as a matter of course. About twenty-five feet from the sidewalk there is a small cross arm. To this are fastened two electric light wires. To reach the big cross arm up above the climber had to pass between the highly charged wires.

A few months ago Karstens was married and removed from the hotel. This evening his wife was absent from home, so Karstens went to the hotel to see his old friends. While seated on the stoop in front of the hotel Karstens laughingly said he guessed he would try his old trick of climbing the pole. Those who knew him when he lived at the hotel thought nothing of it. One or two others who had only met him to-night tried to dissuade him. Karstens climbed up the pole until he reached the electric light wires. To aid himself in passing between the wires he reached upward with his right hand and grasped the wire. There was a long flash of flame and, without a sound, the man dropped to the sidewalk. He struck on his head, fracturing his skull.

County Physician Washington determined that Karstens was dead before he started to fall. The doctor said the indications were all those of death by high power current, and that the fall had nothing to do with the demise. The right hand was burned to the bone.

## ELOPED WITH AN INDIAN.

**American Horse Leaves Tullytown, Penn., with a Farmer's Daughter.**

TRENTON, N. J., July 26.—American Horse, a full-blooded Indian, living at Tullytown, Penn., to-day eloped with Elizabeth Anderson, daughter of a farmer named William Anderson.

The young woman rode with her Indian lover on horseback. They escaped to this State and reached Morrisville. They were overtaken and the girl went back to Pennsylvania. The Indian disappeared.

## DROWNED IN THE SCHOHARIE.

**Miss Libbie Young Capsized with a Companion at Middleburg.**

MIDDLEBURG, N. Y., July 26.—At 6 o'clock this morning Ralph Hyde, aged seventy years, and Miss Libbie Young, aged twenty-five years, were capsized in the Schoharie Creek while crossing to the dairy of Mr. Hyde to obtain the morning milk.

Fred Hyde, a grandson of Mr. Hyde, heard the cries for help and succeeded in rescuing his grandfather, but Miss Young was drowned. The water is so high and the current so strong that the body has not been recovered. Miss Young was an employe of the Hyde family.

## BRIDE AND OFFICE AT STAKE.

**Louisville Girl Will Not Marry a Defeated Candidate.**

LOUISVILLE, July 26.—If John H. Page is elected Clerk of the Circuit Court at the November election he will receive the hand of the girl he loves. Mr. Page's conditional bride is Miss Lillie Maloney, a copyist in the office of the Circuit Clerk. During Mr. Page's primary canvass Miss Maloney labored hard for him, and used her influence with all of her acquaintances, but nevertheless says that if he wants her hand he must defeat the Republican candidate at the polls.

Page, on the face of the returns of the primary election, was defeated by forty-two votes by Col. John S. Cain, who has held the office for twenty-nine years. A contest was made, and two precincts were thrown out on proof of fraud, giving Page the nomination by fifty-one votes.

## KINGSTON MAN LOST ABROAD.

**Thomas Telford, Who Went to Claim a Fortune, Disappears.**

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 26.—Thomas Telford, a well-known veterinarian of this city, who sailed for Europe June 30, accompanied by his brother-in-law, Michael J. Kelly of New York, disappeared from the Euston Station, London, from which the two men had secured tickets to Carlisle, their destination.

Kelly has returned with the news, and Telford's wife is distracted. Telford claimed he had fallen heir to many thousand pounds sterling, and much valuable lands and extensive woolen mills, through the death of an aunt in Scotland, and it was on this account that he went abroad.

It is now claimed that the letters purporting to come from foreign solicitors which Telford exhibited were written by a young man in this city.

## CHILD FELL OUT OF BED.

**Mother Thought He Had Been Stolen and Called the Paterson Police.**

PATERSON, N. J., July 26.—There was considerable excitement late last night in the neighborhood of 13 Bridge Street. The neighborhood was aroused by the cries of an excited woman for the police. The woman was Mrs. Bertha Noblett, wife of Edward A. Noblett of New York, a broker.

Mrs. Noblett told an officer who was attracted by her cries that her husband had come from New York and kidnapped her two-year-old child. Mrs. J. H. Van Houten, with whom Mrs. Noblett has been staying, was equally positive such was not the case. She said it was impossible for any one to enter the house. This caused a search to be made, and the policeman found that the child had rolled out of bed upon a blanket between the bed and the wall, and was calmly sleeping there.

**Called Ingersoll a Religious Tramp.**

SING SING, N. Y., July 26.—The Rev. James A. McWilliams of the Presbyterian Church delivered a sermon on Agnosticism last evening, and in the course of his remarks spoke of "Bob" Ingersoll as a religious tramp and a spiritual ignoramus, who would take a man's Bible from him and give him the writings of "Tom" Paine and take away his faith in Christ and in return give only empty husks.

**Father "Tom" Sherman Broken Down.**

SEATTLE, Wash., July 26.—Father Tom Sherman, son of the late Gen. William T. Sherman, has just arrived in this city from the East. He is broken down in health, and comes to Seattle for recuperation.

**Pennsylvania Railroad**

Announces that, commencing Tuesday, July 27th, through buffet parlor car will be established between New York and Cape May, leaving New York from Twenty-third Street at 12:35 noon, and from Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets 1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Returning, this car leaves Cape May 7:00 A. M.—Adv.

## TAX ON WEARING APPAREL

### Personal Effects, More than $100 in Value, Bought Abroad, Must Pay Duty.

### INSPECTION WILL BE RIGID

**An Unpleasant Prospect for Returning Travelers—Trunk Will Be Ransacked for Dresses and Jewelry—Foreign Visitors Better Off — Opportunity for Fraud.**

Residents of the United States who go abroad during the operation of the Dingley tariff law, which went into effect at the stroke of 12 on the night of July 23-24, will find, when they return, that their personal baggage will be ransacked, overhauled, and scrutinized as it has never been before in the history of customs collections in this country.

Heretofore the returning traveler could bring back with him free of duty almost any amount of wearing apparel and other personal effects that he had purchased abroad. The only restriction was that the articles must be suitable to his or her station in life. A millionaire's wife could bring with her thousands of dollars' worth of gowns and jewels, or the wife of the tradesman could bring dresses and ornaments suited to her station in life. The Customs Inspectors glanced at the collection of European purchases, asked if they were for the personal use of the importer, and let them go without a cent of duty.

This happy condition, which has been perfectly satisfactory to ladies who want to wear Worth gowns and Paris and London designs in jewelry, and to young bloods who want London-made suits, "just like the dear Prince's, doncher know," has been changed by the Dingley bill, and changed so thoroughly that the transformation took place sixteen hours before the bill itself had been signed by the President. The days of happy freedom from the curious scrutiny of officials have passed, and the days of rummaging and overturning of trunks, of prying and of ruthless exposure of one's belongings have begun.

**The Tax on Wearing Apparel.**

The Dingley bill, under the caption "Free List," has the following clauses:

"The following articles when imported shall be exempt from duty:

"Wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar personal effects of persons arriving in the United States; but this exemption shall only include such articles as actually accompany and are in the use of, and as are necessary and appropriate for the wear and use of such persons, for the immediate purposes of the journey and present comfort and convenience, and shall not be held to apply to merchandise or articles intended for other persons or for sale.

"Provided that in case of residents of the United States returning from abroad, all wearing apparel and other personal effects taken by them out of the United States to foreign countries shall be admitted free of duty, without regard to their value, upon their identity being established, under appropriate rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; but no more than $100 in value of articles purchased abroad by such residents of the United States shall be admitted free of duty upon their return."

Col. Dudley F. Phelps, Deputy Collector, in charge of the Ninth, or Law, Division of the Custom House, said yesterday that while the Secretary of the Treasury will rule upon just what is meant by these clauses, and his ruling may be, if questioned, interpreted by the United States courts, the meaning of the provision seems plain enough.

**Foreigners Better Off than Residents.**

"Foreigners," Col. Phelps said, "do not seem to be placed at much disadvantage. Apparently they can bring in free such wearing apparel and similar personal effects as they may desire. These articles must accompany them, and must be necessary for the wear and use of such persons and for the immediate purposes of their journey. There are several weak points in this provision. A journey may last for months, or even years. Again, it is possible that this clause will be abused by foreigners doing business as agents, &c., in this country.

"In case of residents of the United States the law seems much more strict and more difficult of evasion. An American traveling abroad may bring back, duty free, everything he takes with him. The trouble he would have would be the identification of the articles. So far as this goes, the resident will have an easy time of it; but where he will find trouble will be with the articles he purchases abroad. Here he will find that his baggage will be very closely inspected and a value set upon everything, so that he may not bring into this country without duty more than $100 of foreign-bought personal effects. If be found that articles of wearing apparel or personal effects are brought in exceeding in value the amount named, duty must be paid or the luggage will be seized and held until the customs are paid, or until, in some cases, the owner pays into the Custom House the full value of the articles.

"I do not think that ladies bringing from Paris Worth gowns and jewelry will be subjected to any unpleasant experiences. Of course their baggage will be searched and full duty collected. If they say they have nothing dutiable, and it should turn out that they have, it would not, necessarily, bring down upon them an indictment for smuggling. There must be an attempt to evade the tariff law to constitute smuggling, and a woman may not know what things are dutiable."

**An Opportunity for Fraud.**

Col. Phelps said that the last clause may afford some opportunity for fraud against the Government. It refers to "articles purchased abroad." What would prevent an American from bringing home articles that were given to him abroad? What if an actress receives a gift of a necklace valued at thousands of dollars, or costly gowns? Could duty be collected on them? And suppose two merchants should go to Europe and purchase stocks of jewelry and give them to each other, could this jewelry be made to pay duty? As a matter of pratice, the inspectors would, I think, collect the duty, and leave this question to be settled by the courts.

"Still the language is not guarded, and it is too weak for such an important measure. It should have been made much stronger. I am not at all certain that a duty could be imposed under this clause upon articles of wearing apparel and personal effects that have been received as presents abroad, and not purchased by the present owner in a foreign country."

Passengers who came over on the steamer La Touraine and the Umbria Saturday expected to have trouble in getting their baggage through the gantlet of the customs officials. Such, however, did not prove to be the case. The customs officials allowed the baggage to pass, under the old method of inspection, and the last of the Touraine's passengers got his trunks yesterday afternoon, while those of the Umbria were lucky enough to get theirs on Saturday. At pier 42, where the Touraine is docked, a customs officer yesterday said there was not a passenger having more than $100 worth of foreign-bought garments on either of the two ships.

**Swedish Girl Naturalized.**

TRENTON, N. J., July 26.—Hannah Lind, a Swedish girl, twenty-two years old, was naturalized to-day before Judge Kirkpatrick in the United States District Court. She had been in this country for seven years, and was going to China as a missionary. She preferred Uncle Sam's protection to King Oscar's, so changed her country.

**Woman Sent to the Rock Pile.**

DANVILLE, July 26.—Police Magistrate Timmons to-day sentenced Maggie Sellers to the rock pile for thirty days. The woman took the sentence nonchalantly.

## RYE RUINED BY THE RAIN.

**Hundreds of Acres in the Sheaf Near Middletown a Total Loss.**

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 26.—Hundreds of acres of rye in the sheaf are going to waste in the fields in this county. For two weeks or more the grain has been subjected to a succession of soaking rains.

Much of it is sprouted, and even the straw is rotting. The crop, which was a splendid one, bids fair to be almost a total loss.

## SHERMAN WILL NOT RESIGN.

**Denies that He Has Any Intention of Doing So.**

AMAGANSETT, L. I., July 26.—Secretary of State John Sherman denied to-night that he had resigned or intended to do so.

He had heard nothing of the rumor that upon his retirement he was to be succeeded by Whitelaw Reid.

## WRECKED BY A ROTTEN TRESTLE

**Many Persons Injured on the Zanesville and Ohio River Railroad.**

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 26.—Nellie Purdy, whose leg was broken in the wreck on the Zanesville and Ohio River Railroad, is expected to die from her injuries. The train went through a trestle into a cornfield below, and one car caught fire, singeing the passengers before they escaped. The accident was caused by rotten timbers in the trestle.

About fifteen persons had bones broken or received internal injuries.

## A BED SEVENTY FEET HIGH.

**Pittsburg Man Seeks a Night's Rest On a Bridge Tower.**

PITTSBURG, July 26.—The police found a large crowd late last night on Second Avenue under the Second Street Bridge looking at a man lying on a beam seventy feet above the ground. No. 4 Hook and Ladder was sent for. The sleeper awoke and said he would come down.

He gave his name as William Burns, a sailor. He said he had climbed on to the bridge tower to get a comfortable sleep.

## UNUSUAL COURTESY IN SPAIN.

**United States Ministers to be Received at San Sebastian.**

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The State Department has been informed that a very gracious exception has been made by the Queen Regent of Spain in consenting to receive Mr. Taylor, the retiring United States Minister, and Mr. Woodford, the new Minister, at San Sebastian.

This arrangement, to meet Mr. Taylor's convenience, was brought about through the courteous and considerate offices of the Duke of Tetuan. It is without precedent.

## MANY CUBANS SURRENDER.

**Major Juan Calangas Said to be Among the Number.**

HAVANA, July 26.—According to an official statement, Major Juan Calangas, an important insurgent chief, with nineteen cavalrymen, well armed and supplied with munitions of war, surrendered to the authorities this morning at Los Palos, in the Havana Province.

Official reports from several provinces state that forty-one insurgents were killed in engagements with the Spanish troops yesterday, and that ninety-three insurgents, forty-three of whom were armed, have given themselves up.

## BOY FELL SIX STORIES.

**His Mother Says That Another Little Boy Pushed Him Down.**

Louis Rosen, nine years old, fell from a roof at 9 Sheriff Street, six stories through an air shaft, last night, and is thought to be dying in Gouverneur Hospital. His mother insists that a little boy named Michael, who lives somewhere in the neighborhood, is responsible for the boy's fall. Mrs. Rosen went to the roof to hang up clothes and little Louis followed her. Between that house and the one next door is an air shaft, the opening at the roof being enclosed by an iron fence.

Mrs. Rosen says that Michael, the other little boy, stood on the roof of the next door house and called her son names. Then Louis climbed the iron fence, crept around the airshaft wall, and was trying to get over the fence at the other side of the shaft, when little Michael beat his hands so that he let go his hold on the railing and fell into the shaft opening.

Half way down the shaft the child's fall was broken by a clothes line stretched between two windows. Nevertheless he was picked up unconscious, and at the hospital was thought to be internally injured.

## WOMAN FALLS FIVE STORIES.

**Strikes Another Woman in Her Descent and Dangerously Injures Her.**

Mrs. Leba Rabinovitch, thirty-two years old, fell to the street from a window on the fifth floor of the tenement house at 200 Orchard Street, where she lived with her husband and five children, and was instantly killed last evening.

In falling she struck Mrs. Minnie Rosenblum, a domestic living at the same address, who was sitting on the steps in front of the house, and badly injured her. Mrs. Rabinovitch had started to clean the windows, and it is supposed she lost her balance. Mrs. Rosenblum was removed to Gouverneur Hospital, where, it is said, she would recover.

**Cut Her Wrists to Defeat Marriage.**

BABYLON, L. I., July 26.—Joseph Cherin of East Islip and Mary Kabeck of Bay Shore were to have been married to-day, but the ceremony was postponed because the woman was found in the woods on Saturday with self-inflicted wounds on her wrists. She said she did not want to be married.

## THE WEATHER.

*The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.*

The pressure is high over the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Gulf of Mexico, off the North Pacific coast, and over the northern slope. The low area in Illinois has moved over Lake Erie, increasing in intensity. It will probably reach the Atlantic coast by Tuesday afternoon, causing easterly gales and heavy rains in Southern New England and the Middle Atlantic States. The pressure is low to the north of Montana.

Rain has fallen in the Atlantic States, the lake regions, the Ohio, Middle, and Upper Mississippi Valleys. The temperature has fallen in the Middle Atlantic States and the lower lake region, has risen in the extreme Northwest, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the theremometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| | —Weather Bureau— | | TIMES. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1896. | 1897. | 1897. |
| 3 A. M. | 67 | 68 | 69 |
| 6 A. M. | 68 | 65 | 67 |
| 9 A. M. | 72 | 63 | 68 |
| 12 M. | 76 | 64 | 69 |
| 4 P. M. | 77 | 65 | 70 |
| 6 P. M. | 75 | 65 | 70 |
| 9 P. M. | 72 | 64 | 68 |
| 12 P. M. | 69 | 62 | 66 |

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Printing House Square | 68⅝ |
| Weather Bureau | 64½ |
| Corresponding date 1896 | 72 |
| Corresponding date for last twenty years | 75 |

**Chautauqua Excursion.**

$10.00 round trip by Erie Railroad, Aug. 2. Tickets good 30 days.—Adv.

## FEAR FAMINE AT KLONDIKE

### Ten Thousand People Will Be Shut Up in the Country After Sept. 15.

### COOL HEADS SE

line of steamers between Victoria and Juneau, and asked to have United States customs officers placed on board their boats, which they wanted to run through to Dyea direct. These officers were to collect duties, and thus obviate the necessity of landing cargoes at Juneau.

The Treasury Department went even further, and made Dyea a sub-port of entry. The local steamship companies say this will turn gold hunters from the East to the Canadian route, to the injury of the local lines.

## TROOPS FOR ALASKA.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The President and Secretary Alger have decided to detail an army officer and a company of soldiers from the regular army for service in Alaska. The matter is yet in very indefinite shape, but details will be arranged as soon as possible in order that the soldiers may get into the vicinity of the gold country before navigation closes on the Yukon River. They will be sent to their destination via the Yukon River route, and the offer of one of the shipping companies on the Pacific coast to transport the men and their baggage and stores will probably be accepted.

The exact location of the camp or post has not yet been determined, but it is expected to be at Circle City. An army officer now in the field, who has had experience in such matters, has been invited to take charge of the company, and an answer is expected from him very soon. The detail of men who will go will be made from one of the posts in the West, but just which one is not yet finally settled upon. The officials are anxious to locate the soldiers in the gold country as soon as possible, and if it can be arranged, they will be sent on the steamer sailing early in August.

The Secretary of War has been for some time considering a proposition to establish a military post in Alaska. At present the Government has no troops in the territory, and, in view of the heavy immigration now going on, and the possible danger to life and property from lawless characters, he has been urged to create an Alaskan military post.

The commercial interests of the territory are at the bottom of the movement, and have requested that a company of infantry and a Gatling gun brigade be located at a post, to be christened Fort Alger, near the boundary line, about 250 miles west of Klondike, and 2,200 miles above the mouth of the Yukon River. This body of troops is asked for to support the civil authorities in the administration of the law and for the protection of vested rights.

It was suggested that the troops be marched over the Dyea overland route to the post, but this will be impossible. In view of the fact that the British law, like our own, would not permit the passage of foreign troops over British territory without special permission. Therefore, the troops will be carried up the Yukon in a steamer.

### GOLD FOUND IN MINNESOTA.

DULUTH, Minn., July 26.—A rich find of gold, silver, and lead is reported to have been made in Section 60, Range 21 west, about twenty-five miles northwest of Virginia. The discovery was made by woodsmen and explorers in the employ of James McGindley. Assays have been made, and the samples made excellent showings. The samples were from the surface, and the deepest hole put down is but three feet. Samples taken at this depth were rich in gold, silver, and lead. Several veins have been located on the property, the smallest of which is 11 inches wide, while the largest is 60 inches. Samples of the ore shown to people from British Columbia are pronounced equal to any found in that region.

### Gold Coming from Australia.

LONDON, July 27.—The Daily News says this morning in its financial review that the first consignment of gold from Australia to San Francisco, amounting to $1,000,000, will be shipped on Aug. 3. The shipment appears to be based upon calculations of a speedy fall in New York exchange.

### CHILD BEATER MOBBED.

John H. Wilson, thirty-nine years of age, of 222 West Sixty-seventh Street was arrested last night by Policeman Newman of the Sixty-eighth Street Station for assaulting Mamie McGloin, thirteen years of age, of the same address. The girl was sick, and was being annoyed by Wilson's young son, Edward. She complained to the father, who instead of giving her any redress, seized a club and struck her in the mouth. He struck her again in the side, when the women of the neighborhood turned out, in answer to Mamie's screams for help.

Wilson was surrounded and set upon with brooms, mops, and sticks by the angry women. When the policeman led him up the street he was struck by a shower of stones. The beating of the child almost caused a riot, and the arrival of the policeman was just in time to save Wilson from bodily harm.

Mamie was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, and afterward sent home. She is not seriously injured.

### WEAVER OVER $6,000 SHORT.

PANA, Ill., July 26.—Isaac N. Weaver, late Secretary of the Citizens' Loan and Building Association of Pana, was arrested this morning on a warrant sworn out by A. B. Corman, Sr., President of the association, charging him with embezzlement. Corman's action was authorized by a unanimous vote of the Board of Directors this morning. The full amount of the shortage aggregates $6,000, with more to follow.

Weaver had been Secretary of the association for eight years, during which time his embezzlements reached nearly $17,000, but $9,500 of this amount has been made good by securities turned in by moneys paid by his bondsmen, relatives, and friends. On being arraigned, Weaver asked for a continuance, which was granted, his bail being placed at $5,000. This he failed to give.

### OPTIONS ON MALT HOUSES.

Options on some of the leading malt houses of the United States will be opened next week at the Manhattan Hotel, in this city. The deal has been arranged by a gentleman representing one of the largest financial concerns in the country. A rough estimate of $20,000,000 is given as the value of the malt houses sought for purchase. Some of these, however, cannot be secured, as the owners refuse to sell, in spite of the offer to buy for cash.

It is said that whatever is asked in the options for certain plants will be paid without hesitation, so important is it that the purchaser shall get control of them. It is understood, however, that the present management of the various houses will not be changed.

### WALLACE MAXWELL DROWNED.

FERNANDINA, Fla., July 26.—Wallace Maxwell, son of Capt. D. E. Maxwell, General Manager of the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad, was drowned this afternoon in the surf at the south end of the island.

He was twenty-four years old, and a member of the University of Pennsylvania baseball team.

### RICHMOND TO THE G. A. R.

RICHMOND, Va., July 26.—At its meeting to-night, the Young Men's Business Association resolved to invite the Grand Army of the Republic to hold its encampment here in 1899, and appointed a committee to invite the co-operation of other organizations in the movement.

### Works, Three Years Idle, Resume.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 26.—The Avery plow factory resumed operations to-day after a three years' "shutdown," giving employment to 1,000 men. One thousand additional workmen will be employed gradually in the future.

### TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Controller of the Currency has issued a call on National banks for a report on their condition at the close of business July 23.

MONROE, N. Y., July 26.—George Hudson of this place was run over to-day by a train on the Erie Railroad. He lost an arm and a leg. It is believed his injuries will cause his death.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., July 26.—A six-foot pulley in the spinning room of the Social Manufacturing Company's cotton mill burst this afternoon, injuring two persons and causing about $7,000 damage to machinery.

## MOVING ON THE KLONDIKE

### Views About the Famous Region of Fortunes for Few and Disappointment for Many.

### CLAIMS ARE NEARLY ALL TAKEN

### Mining Exchange Preparing to List Securities if Necessary—Seattle Printer Gone with an Outfit to Start the Yukon Nugget.

Klondike matters are about to be investigated by the Mining Exchange of this city and steps taken to have the most reliable information in the event of the listing of Alaskan gold stocks. The new officers of the Exchange—W. C. Dornin, President; G. A. Drake, Vice President; George B. Hedian, Secretary, and John G. Dale, Treasurer—are in agreement as to the gold discoveries being certain to increase business and to lead to more inquiries. It is also expected that there will come a "boom" in mining stocks. Little else was talked of yesterday at the Exchange than this new feature of mining excitement and the proposed starting of Alaskan syndicates. F. L. Underwood, one of the prominent members of the Exchange, was mentioned in connection with Klondike interests, and it was said that a company was being formed at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson.

It would seem as if the dangers of the new valley of gold are thoroughly appreciated by members of the Exchange. Comparisons not to the disadvantage of the mines of Bolivia, Peru, and Colombia, were heard, and there were quite a few suggestions that Colorado interests might be largely developed with a great deal less expense and perhaps a more satisfactory result to the prospectors. No apprehension seemed to be felt that Americans at the Klondike would experience any rough treatment through the action of the Canadian authorities, and it was confidently stated that all that Americans would be required to do was to pay the license which the Canadian Government exacted from all mining prospectors, whether British or allen. This amounts to $15 annually.

### Talent in This Party.

"We certainly intend to go," said W. H. Edwards, of the law office of George M. Curtis, Bennett Building, to a TIMES reporter yesterday. "In the party will be Dr. John W. Edwards, my cousin, whose father is chief engineer of the Erie Basin Dry Docks; George Beckfold, a Brooklyn Chemist, and Col. Lambert De Wastel, an Austrian nobleman, who is a practical mining engineer, and has had experience in Peru and Chile."

"I go," he continued, "as the representative of a New York company. My intention is to buy claims, and in the Spring we will work the claims by machinery. We will sail from Victoria, B. C., Aug. 15, and expect by that time our party will number twenty. We will take along at least eight months' provisions."

"You will not stay at Klondike," interposed a friend of Mr. Edwards who was present. "We intend to reach the Black Hole of Calcutta, where they are mostly all Bohemians and escaped Nihilists. They are hard citizens, but this is the richest part of the country. It is about 100 miles northwest of Klondike and in Alaskan Territory."

Mr. Edwards added: "We will go by the Juneau route and make the overland trip. We hope to reach Healy & Wilson's store by Aug. 19. We will travel by the Canadian Pacific to Victoria." According to Mr. Edwards the members of the party had already experienced a desire to go to South Africa, but they changed their minds when they heard of the Klondike. Mutual concessions between the United States and Canadian Governments will, they think, place the gold seekers of both countries on an equal footing. After trying what they can do in the Klondike region they will turn their attention to American soil. The company will work their claims by the Lay system of hydraulic placer mining, and the party intend to stay away at least two years.

### Honeymoon Rushes to the Klondike.

Stories come from the Pacific to the effect that Juneau brides and bridegrooms are making honeymoon rushes to the Klondike. Among them are Robert Ensley, proprietor of the Juneau Opera House, and his wife, formerly Miss Blanche Bridges, an actress. They were married on July 5 and started off on the 13th. Vessels laden with 10,000 tons of provisions and livestock went out to the Yukon country at that time. Many persons are going who do not intend to take any risks in gold digging. They propose to get their gold from the diggers. C. H. Musser of Leadville, Col., is one of the latter. He will start on Aug. 1 and open a stove business at Dawson City, where he expects to do a thriving trade and pocket nuggets for his merchandise. A Seattle printer is taking out an outfit for the production of a newspaper, which he has named in advance The Yukon Nugget, and will sell at a cent a copy.

Further accounts from the Bonanza Creek are full of the glitter of gold. A miner writes to his brother: "Come back again with some one who understands boating, and take no chances. I have seen gold dust until it looks almost as cheap as sawdust. Come prepared to stay two years."

Oscar Ashe writes to Karl Koehler of Juneau on May 18 as follows: "We bought up claim No. 31 on the Eldorado, and paid quite a little sum for it. There will be more gold taken out here this Spring than has been taken from the Yukon country altogether. If they find a few more Bonanzas and Eldorados, I tell you they will have to demonetize gold. Some of the kings here are hurrying out to spend their money before that is done. However, I am going to take chances on mine."

When word reached Forty-Mile of the great finds at Bonanza and Eldorado, the excitement among miners who had been discouraged by years of failure was intense. The rush to the new fields is described by one of them in this way: "This rushing is awful work. You have to race through deep slushy swamps and fight millions of mosquitoes, climbing mountains covered with soft moss and thick brush."

### Claims Nearly All Taken Up.

Evidences are coming that the Klondike district claims are nearly all taken up. What are left will be hastily sought by a Montreal company which has been organized. This will not make any improvement in the outlook before prospectors from the United States. Many are beginning to see this. Word was brought in to San Francisco from the steamer Bertha recently that every claim within miles of Thron Diuck is taken up and nearly 5,000 people are at the diggings there. There is a tendency to go toward Alaskan territory. "Every foot of rich ground has an owner," said a passenger, "and newcomers have to depend on new strikes. Even for the new strikes it will be difficult to compete with those who have deserted Sitka, Juneau, and Unalaska, as well as the forts in the Northwest Territory.

The popularity of the Juneau route is becoming apparent to the Canadian Indians beyond the border passes of Chilkat, Chilkoot, and White. It is said that they have raised the already high charges for fording the lakes, which run to the Lewis and Pelly Rivers, to $1 for every pound weight. The cost of this may be estimated when it is considered that each fortune seeker must provide himself with a ton weight of provisions and apparel.

A reaction is not unlikely to set in when the reports of the latest departing enthusiasts berin to be read. Tales of hardship and disappointment will come together. Complications may be expected, notwithstanding the intentions of the two Governments to give ample protection. It is said that there are signs of confusion in the meting out of the claims, many of them only extending 300 and 400 feet, while the area entitled to be claimed by the mining prospector is, in reality, 500 feet. To meet the emergency created by this irregularity new mining regulations must be devised and a possible conflict of interests ensue.

### Bound for the Klondike.

Frederick M. Barmore of 73 Jackson Avenue and Charles H. Harvey of 64 Prospect Avenue, both of Long Island City, started last night for Seattle, whence they will go to Alaska. Both are well-to-do and have families. Both are used to hardships and have ample means with them, after leaving their families well protected, to buy necessary outfits and meet all expenses.

### Ill from Yellow Jackets' Stings.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 26.—Henry Venderwater, who was stung by yellow jackets last Wednesday, is still unconscious. His jaws are locked, and food is given by prying them open. The physicians are unable to diagnose the case.

## INFANT DIES ON EXCURSION.

### Mother Grief Stricken—She Returns with Body, But Is Too Poor to Bury It.

Several hundred children, accompanied by their mothers, and in some instances older sisters or brothers, gathered on the pier at the foot of Eighth Street, East River, yesterday afternoon to take advantage of the offer of The Tribune and enjoy an outing at Excelsior Grove, above Yonkers.

Just before the gangplank was taken in a young woman, shabbily dressed, with a shawl over her head, and carrying a baby, timidly inquired if the boat was the one on which The Tribune crowd was to go, and when she was informed in the affirmative, she got aboard. No one paid any attention to her. There were dozens like her on board, and she sat unnoticed in one corner. Every little while the faded shawl that covered the baby's face was tenderly pushed aside, and the young mother would lean over and give the little one a kiss. The boat was well on its way, and the children were enjoying the scenery on both sides of the Hudson.

When almost opposite Yonkers the passengers near the bow of the boat were startled by the action of the young woman with the baby. She had taken the shawl from about the child, and was holding it in front of her, repeatedly calling on it to awaken. The doctor who always accompanies these excursions was called, and he hurried to the woman's side. He looked at the baby, and then quietly told the anxious mother that it was dead. She gave a cry and fell fainting into the doctor's arms.

The boat put into Yonkers, and the mother with her baby was sent ashore. She was given money to pay her way back to the city, and she returned with the dead body of the child clasped to her breast.

To the dark basement of the big tenement at 205 East Forty-first Street the woman hurried, and she was just able to place the body of the child on a cot when she again became unconscious. The woman was Mrs. John F. Ackerman, whose husband went into the country to look for work a few weeks since. Friends soon filled the rooms and cared for the mother. Last night the police reported to the Morgue authorities that the mother was unable to bury the child, and the dead wagon was sent and it was removed.

## ITALIAN BOYS FIND A HEAD.

### They Pick It Up While Rowing and Throw It Away.

William Millner of 530 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, who keeps a boathouse at the foot of East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, says that three Italian boys, who rented a boat from him yesterday afternoon, came back with the story that they had found a human head while out rowing and flung it away in fright.

Millner does not remember the names or addresses of the boys, although they often rent boats of him. As the youngest of the boys was relating the incident to Millner, the eldest one told him not to say anything more. He replied that he knew what it was; a man had been murdered, and he might get money for finding the head. Millner says that he tried to find the head afterward without success.

The story was reported to the police, who placed little value on it. After a fruitless attempt to find the boys, they took no further action.

### Wanted to See Guldensuppe's Body.

An unknown man, accompanied a Central Office detective to the Morgue yesterday, with a note from the District Attorney's office, asking Superintendent Murphy to let him see Guldensuppe's body. Morgue Keeper Newton refused to let him do so, as he had no permit from a Coroner.

### Guldensuppe Murder Killed Him.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., July 26.—Royal Ball of Woodside, L. I., came here Saturday night suffering with nervous prostration, and died to-day. Ball was seventy-six years old. His home was near the cottage in which William Guldensuppe was murdered, and the crime preyed on his mind until he soon became a physical wreck.

## O. D. MYER COMPANY'S TROUBLES

### Cleveland Department Store Involved in Financial Difficulties.

CLEVELAND, July 26.—Four mortgages were filed by the O. D. Myer Company, running a big department store, in the County Recorder's office to-day. The total amount of the mortgages was $30,913.77, as follows: Central National Bank, $4,855.79; the Root & McBride Company, $8,766.86; Kinney & Levan, $11,006.39; Realty Investment Company, $6,284.73.

The mortgages given by the company cover the stock of merchandise and the fixtures in the big store. A petition was filed in Common Pleas Court this afternoon by Landesman, Hirschheimer & Co. against the O. D. Myer Company, O. D. Myer, P. W. Myer, and Clara Smith Myer to enforce the stockholders' liability. The plaintiffs allege that there is due for goods sold to the O. D. Myer Company the amount of $235.37.

The petitioners also ask that a receiver be appointed to collect the amounts due and distribute them among the creditors. Later suit was filed to set aside the mortgages. The assets are about $126,000 and the debts, Mr. Myer says, are much less.

### Accidents from Cable Cars.

Joseph Scather, twenty-eight years old, a driver, of 540 West Forty-seventh Street, fell from a north-bound cable car of the Columbus Avenue road in front of 121 Columbus Avenue last night. He was riding on the bumper in the rear of the car because of the crowd. He got an opportunity to get on the side at Sixty-fourth Street, and tried to change. He fell as the car moved along, and as he was thrown off the car his chin struck on the bumper on which he had been standing. He received a cut chin, a cut over the eye, and lost two teeth. He was removed to the Roosevelt Hospital, where his injuries were dressed. There were no arrests.

While playing with some other boys at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-third Street last night Walter Sesson, sixteen years old, of 338 West Fifty-third Street, was knocked down by a cable car. He received a scalp wound, and was afterward taken to his home. The gripman was not arrested.

### Whipped His Sweetheart's Father.

William Farbeck, who keeps a billiard room on Broadway, and lives at 1,412 Fifth Avenue, has long objected to Thomas A. Foley calling on his eighteen-year-old daughter. Foley is a stonecutter, twenty-seven years old, and resides at 1,723 Madison Avenue. Last evening Mr. Farbeck met Mr. Foley on the street, and when Bicycle Patrolman May wheeled up about three minutes later he found Foley throwing Mr. Farbeck all over the street and stepping on him. Foley was locked up.

### An Unwelcome Visitor.

Early yesterday morning Public School Inspector Benjamin Blumenthal found a man trying to hide in the basement hallway of his home, at 327 East Fourth Street. The Inspector gave the man a beating and delivered him into the charge of a policeman. The intruder claimed to be Charles Wieland of 236 East Fourth Street, and said he had come to see his sweetheart, a domestic in Mr. Blumenthal's employ. In the Essex Market Court yesterday Mr. Blumenthal said he was satisfied the man was not a burglar, and Wieland was discharged.

### Anderson Cadets' Picnic.

The Anderson Cadets, Daughters of Veterans, gave their annual Summer festival last night, at Fort Wendel Park. The park was filled with veterans of the Anderson Zouaves, Tenth Regiment, New York Volunteers; Anderson Williams Post, G. A. R., and friends of the cadets. The young ladies of Company No. 1, which gave the festival last night, were prettily uniformed. They are also very well drilled, and gave exhibitions of their skill.

### McCue and Fitzsimmons Draw.

At the boxing exhibition of the Greenpoint Sporting Club last night, at the clubhouse, in Brooklyn, the card consisted of three bouts. The main event was between Marty McCue of New York and Hugh Fitzsimmons of Greenpoint, at 126 pounds. At the end of the tenth round, both being on their feet, the referee declared the bout a draw.


### For Heavy, Sluggish Feeling

**Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.**

It produces healthy activity of weak or disordered stomachs that need stimulating, and acts as a tonic on nerves and brain.


## COAL OPERATORS TO MEET

### Conference of Employers on the Uniformity Plan Begins at Pittsburg To-day.

### ARBITRATION BOARD HOPEFUL

### All the Mine Owners Anxious for a Settlement of the Strike by Arbitration—Interview with Senator Hanna—The Mining Situation.

PITTSBURG, July 26.—The mining situation in this district is quiet and unchanged. Both sides are waiting for the result of the meeting of the operators to-morrow. The arbitrators are highly elated at the prospects. All agree in saying that it will be the largest meeting of operators ever held in this district. All of the Western men are here and the Eastern people will arrive in the morning.

Hotel lobbies are meeting places to-night for the operators who are already here, and the strike question is being well discussed. While a large number are not in favor of the old uniformity plan, all are anxious to hear what new phase the peace commissioners have given the subject. Some are decidedly opposed to uniformity, but all are in favor of arbitration for settlement of the strike.

The board is busy completing the contract, which is to be presented to the meeting to-morrow. No one can at this time predict the outcome of the conference, which is expected to last two and perhaps three days.

Senator Hanna was in the city to-day. In speaking of the efforts to settle the strike by arbitration, he said: "I am in favor of any plan that will better the condition of the men; that is the main point of the situation. That their condition needs betterment everybody knows, and I will give my hearty support and co-operation to any movement looking toward that end. Present methods are in many respects inadequate, uniformity is lacking, and that is something I have always advocated."

This afternoon Rufus C. Crawford, owner of the Bunola mines, secured a preliminary injunction restraining the miners' officials and strikers from interfering with his employes or congregating about his mines. The hearing was set for Saturday. President Dolan said the miners' officials would not attempt to fight the injunction. They were not hunting trouble, he said, and would not deliberately violate the law.

The Sheriff of Westmoreland County has been called on for Deputies to protect the miners at the Rostraver mines, at Webster. The Webster Company proposes to start with non-union miners to-morrow or Wednesday.

The local miners' officials have assured the Sheriff that the strikers had no intention of marching on the mines of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company. President Dolan said it was not intended to lose the sympathy of the public by any ill-advised display of force. A meeting will be held on Thursday at these mines, at which Eugene V. Debs and other labor leaders will speak.

A body of 1,000 miners carrying heavy clubs to-day marched to the Castle Shannon Mines at Oak Station, where about 400 men were working, and prevailed upon them to come out. There was no disorder.

Judging by the present state of the local coal market, a famine in fuel is not likely to occur, even though the strike should last several months longer. As a matter of fact, the market is overstocked and the demand has only slightly increased. The railroads are bringing in large quantities every day from West Virginia and mines east of Pittsburg. Operators could give no estimate on the total amount now in hand, but they say the supply is very great and daily increasing.

River coal is selling at $1.05 a ton, an increase of 1 cent a bushel since the strike began. Operators report no extraordinary demand, and they are accepting all offers at the price stated. Railroad operators stated this evening that they could buy all the coal they wanted at 90 cents a ton. Kentucky coal was offered at 75 cents, and several large purchases were made at that price to fill Chicago contracts. From these facts it is inferred that unless the present strike becomes general the coal market will suffer no serious inconvenience for many months to come.

### FREE SPEECH IN WEST VIRGINIA.

#### No Interference with Labor Organizers, Says Gov. Atkinson.

CHARLESTON, West Va., July 26.—Gov. Atkinson's attention was called to-day to the charge made by the strike organizers that free speech was not allowed in West Virginia. The Governor said:

"It is not true that any municipality in West Virginia has interfered with labor organizations in any shape. All organizers who have come into this city have been allowed the greatest liberty of speech. I believe in the right of labor to organize for mutual advancement. I have received a copy of the resolutions passed by a labor organization in Washington, in which I am denounced as a coward, and my name as bloodthirsty. The action of the Washington organization is contemptible, because it has not one scintilla of truth upon which to base it."

### SITUATION IN ILLINOIS.

#### Strikers Marching to Prevent Men From Returning to Work.

ASSUMPTION, Ill., July 26.—The Assumption Coal Mining Company announced Saturday night that on Monday its mines would be open for work, and that it would pay 60 cents gross weight. When the whistle blew this morning 125 miners were on hand, but only 14 would go to work. They immediately called a meeting to take action in the matter. They were notified by the company that all who refused to go to work would be debarred from working at this mine hereafter, so they took a vote and all decided to go to work to-morrow morning. The farmers were much pleased at the news, as they could not thrash on account of there being no coal.

When word received here to-night that 300 strikers from Pana were on their way here to prevent the miners from going to work in the morning.

SPRING VALLEY, Ill., July 26.—The relief committee is busy distributing provisions to the needy miners' families of this town. Half of them are in want. Charles J. Devlin, lessee of the Santa Fé coal properties, ordered the manager of his truck store to give each miner every two weeks, while the strike should last, a fifty-pound bag of flour, one pound of coffee, half a pound of tea, 25 cents' worth of sugar, five pounds of corned beef, and five pounds of salted pork.

#### Illinois Miners Still Out.

DANVILLE, Ill., July 26.—Last Thursday sixty-five miners voted in a meeting to go to work this morning. The operators considered they had won a victory, and the town rejoiced that a break had come in the strike. Meanwhile, however, the strikers had gone among the men and induced them by promises and threats to rescind their action. To-day not a man was at work. This afternoon the miners and operators met for a conference, but nothing definite was agreed upon.

#### To Attend the Labor Conference.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 26.—In response to the request of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, James B. Lennon of this city, National Secretary of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, departed to-day for Wheeling, West Va., to attend the conference of thirty-eight of the executive officers of the trades unions of the country.

### KANSAS COAL IN ILLINOIS.

#### Chicago and Alton Railroad Has Trouble to Obtain Fuel.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 26.—Long trains of coal from Kansas points are coming into this city over the Chicago and Alton, to be used exclusively by that corporation. The strike of the miners at Lincoln Saturday closed the last of the mines along the Alton system, and the company is supplying the engines of all divisions with the Kansas product.

If the attempt now being made to call out the Kansas miners is successful, the Chicago and Alton will be in a bad way, as the company has only about 500 cars of the fuel on hand.

FAIRBURY, Ill., July 26.—The Wabash Railroad has limited local freights out of Forrest to three each way a week on account of the coal supply diminishing. The coal on hand is being saved for passenger service.

#### No Increase of Coal Output.

R. M. Olyphant, President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, said yesterday that while the coal strike in the West had caused an increased demand for coal it had not affected the Eastern market to a sufficient extent to induce increased production, "I do not hear of any disposition on the part of the Eastern producers to change their policy," he said, "and it is not likely that there will be any immediate disturbance of existing conditions. The situation, if anything, is rather dull here in New York. I have been informed that collections among the buyers of coal are somewhat slow this season."

### ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

#### Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Atlanta, Ga.—Schiff & Weber; M. Weber, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
The G. Muse Clothing Company; L. B. Parks, clothing; Hoffman House.
Austin, Texas.—Scarborough & Hicks; E. M. Scarborough, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Baltimore, Md.—H. Sonneborn & Co.; M. Sonneborn, woolens; Hotel Vendome.
Moses Kahn, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
J. Mann & Sons; L. Mann, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Braddock, Penn.—L. A. Katz, woolens; Hotel Manhattan.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Mueller & Hock; J. E. Mueller, notions; Sinclair House.
Chicago, Ill.—Simon, Leopold & Solomon; I. Leopold, woolens; Hotel Imperial.
McElgomery, Ward & Co.; J. Decker, carpets, upholstery goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Eason, Keith & Co.; J. Wilson, millinery; 96 Spring Street; Hoffman House.
H. Grossmann & Co.; H. Grossmann, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.
L. Baumgart Millinery Company; L. Baumgart, millinery; Colonnade Hotel.
L. Lowenstein & Sons; Lowenstein, clothing; 70 Worth Street; Hotel Netherland.
Kohn Brothers; A. W. Kohn, clothing; 260 Church Street; Hotel Netherland.
Cann, Wampold & Co.; M. B. Cahn, woolens; J. Cahn, woolens; 36 Thomas Street; S. B. Cahn, woolens; Hotel Netherland.
Yondorf Clothing Company; D. Yondorf, clothing; Hotel Imperial.
J. H. Lesher & Co.; J. L. Bobo, woolens; St. Denis Hotel.
Schoenberg Brothers; A. Schoenberg, woolens; Hotel Imperial.
Cincinnati, Ohio.—Nyler, Ackerland & Co.; L. Wyler, woolens; 21 White Street; Hotel Vendome.
L. Loeb's Sons; H. Loeb, clothing trimmings; Gilsey House.
Mayer, Scheuer, Offner & Co.; F. Mayer, woolens; Hotel Manhattan.
The Jeffras Cloak Company; H. D. Smith, coaks and suits; Hotel Marlborough.
L. D. Seifert & Co.; P. N. Seifert, notions and millinery; Union Square Hotel.
C. Tobias & Brother; O. C. Tobias, hats and caps; Hoffman House.
The John Shillito Company; R. P. Kincheloe, notions and fancy goods; 56 Worth Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Cleveland, Ohio.—Schneider & Treinkamp Company; A. L. Gasseti, dry goods; Gerlach Hotel.
"The Fair;" L. Newman, cloaks and suits; Hotel Metropole.
William Taylor, Son & Co.; F. X. Cahill, notions and hosiery; 309 Broadway; Everett House.
N. G. Richman & Co.; N. G. Richman, boys' clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Dawson, Ga.—Alesker & Toubin; S. Alesker, clothing; Colonnade Hotel.
Detroit, Mich.—Burnham, Stoepel & Co.; F. C. Stoepel, domestics; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Farribault, Minn.—Bacharach, Kahn & Co.; J. Bacharach, clothing; St. Cloud Hotel.
Frederick, Md.—C. E. Kline, carpets; St. Denis Hotel.
Fort Wayne, Ind.—A. K. Hurst & Co.; A. K. Hurst, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Great Bend, Kan.—C. Samuels, dry goods; Union Square Hotel.
Great Barrington, Mass.—E. P. Hunt & Co.; E. P. Hunt, dry goods, notions, &c.; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Indianapolis, Ind.—J. R. Shaw, clothing; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Metropole.
Kansas City, Mo.—New Palace Clothing Company; H. A. Guettel, clothing; Hoffman House.
Lawrence, Mass.—Reid & Hughes; T. Story, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Macon, Ga.—J. R. Fried & Co.; J. R. Fried, notions and furnishing goods; 61 Wooster Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Marshall, Texas—Robertson, Dreyfuss & Co.; W. M. Robertson, notions; S. Dreyfuss, clothing; Colonnade Hotel.
Memphis, Tenn.—The J. S. Menken Company; J. G. Birthold, shoes; 115 Worth Street.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Gimbel Brothers; S. Gimbel, cloaks and suits; 53 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Minneapolis, Minn.—S. E. Olson & Co.; W. F. Baxter, dry goods, &c.; 258 Church Street; Gerlach Hotel.
W. M. Donaldson & Co.; C. F. Bonney, dry goods; 438 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
Natchez, Miss.—Dreyfuss Mercantile Company; S. Dreyfuss, dry goods, &c.; Union Square Hotel.
Opelika, Ala.—Ingram & Frawick; L. M. Frawick, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Peoria, Ill.—E. J. Graves, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
Philadelphia, Penn.—John Wanamaker; W. Sycle more, fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Providence, R. I.—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company; J. Shaw, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Shepard & Co.; Miss M. Sheridan, notions; Hotel Imperial.
A. Pincus & Co.; A. Pincus, ladies' furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Rochester, N. Y.—Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co.; M. Stupp, notions, fancy goods, and furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
L. Griesheimer & Co.; L. Griesheimer, woolens; Hoffman House.
J. Fahy & Co.; J. Fahy, domestics, &c.; 66 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.
Moore & Beirs; J. J. Beirs, woolens; Hotel Imperial.
Stein-Bloch Company.—E. Stein, woolens; Hoffman House.
Rosenberg Brothers & Aronson; M. Aronson, woolens; Hoffman House.
Garson, Meyer & Co.; C. Tobias, woolens; Hoffman House.
San Francisco, Cal.—Davis, Haber & Co.; C. Haber, commission merchants; Westminster Hotel.
Santa Fé, New Mexico.—A. Staab, dry goods and clothing; 372 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.
Shreveport, La.—Dreyfuss Dry Goods Company; S. Dreyfuss, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Metropole.
St. Louis, Mo.—M. Judd & Co.; L. J. Myer, cloaks and suits; Gerlach Hotel.
B. Nugent & Brothers; R. A. Mills, cloaks and suits; F. C. Lake representa; 377 Broadway.
St. Paul, Minn.—Wirth & Loy; H. W. Ley, woolens; Hotel Metropole.
St. Joseph, Mo.—Richardson-Roberts-Byrne Dry Goods Company; J. C. Byrne, domestics, dress goods, and woolens; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Gerlach.
Sumter, S. C.—Schwartz Brothers; C. J. Schwartz, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.
Troy, N. Y.—Fitzpatrick & Draper; W. H. Fitzpatrick, cigars and tobacco; Park Avenue Hotel.
E. Russell Stephens, manufacturer of shirts; Sinclair House.
Uniontown, Ala.—Ernst Brothers & Co.—F. Meyer, shoes; Hotel Vendome.
Utica, N. Y.—John A. Roberts & Co.—C. L. Snyder, upholstery goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Washington, D. C.—A. Lisner; Miss M. Cassidy, underwear; Hotel Metropole.
Woodward & Lothrop; J. M. Buzzell, dress and black goods; E. E. Kibbey, cloaks and suits; W. Davies, furnishing goods; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Soks & Co.; I. Soks, clothing; Hoffman House.
Wheeling, West Va.—M. Gutman & Co.; L. Gutman, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.
Wilkesbarre, Penn.—S. Hirsch, dry goods, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.
A. David & Co.; A. David, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
J. S. Coons & Co.; C. P. Long, notions; Gilsey House.
Worcester, Mass.—Denholm & McKay Company; W. C. Washburn, furniture; 2 Walker Street.
West Point, Ga.—J. J. Hagerdorn & Co.; P. Hagerdorn, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Youngstown, Ohio—G. L. Fordyce & Co.; E. L. Morgan, domestics and linens; 52 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.

### AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—W. W. Whitney, Boston; James E. Knox, Toronto; George L. Remington, Philadelphia; T. Estrada Palma, Central Valley, N. Y.; Gen. A. D. Hazen, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—Drs. M. Liciaga, A. Losa, J. l'Valleya, M. Toussant, L. Chevey, V. Gomez, R. Santez, S. Diego, V. Lope, Mexico; John Wanamaker, Philadelphia; ex-Gov. J. E. Campbell, Ohio.

GERLACH—L. von Pierokan and party, New Orleans; James H. Ford, New Haven; R. A. Mills, St. Louis.

GRAND—J. P. C. Ryan, United States steamship Brooklyn; George W. Simpson, United States Navy.

HOFFMAN—Andrew Simons, Charleston, S. C.; C. H. M. Dougherty, Wilkesbarre; J. P. Sawyer, Cleveland; J. H. Burr, Birmingham, Ala.; S. C. Mulford, Portland, Ore.; W. H. Post, Hartford; C. K. Lord, Baltimore.

HOLLAND HOUSE—W. B. Thomas, Boston; Col. Frank H. Ray, Chicago; W. K. Thomas, Middletown, Ohio; Andrew W. Roe, San Francisco; W. Lockwood, Huddersfield, England; J. Miles, London.

MANHATTAN—J. C. Bates, United States Navy; David B. Jones, Chicago; the Rev. H. J. Bodley, Topeka, Kan.; Dr. Frederick Foster, Berlin, Germany.

NETHERLAND—Oliver Challfaux, Birmingham, Ala.; E. B. Denison, Portland, Me.; Irving Elting, Poughkeepsie; M. Trump, Philadelphia.

PLAZA—A. M. Davis and Edward Maxwell, Chicago; John H. Pell, Lenox; Dr. Daniel Kennedy, Rondout.

WALDORF—John Price Wetherill, Garrett B. Lindeman, South Bethlehem, Penn.; W. O. Raoul, Atlanta; Charles A. Young, St. Louis; Jay and Paul Morton, Chicago.

## SHIPPING AND THE MAILS

### Miniature Almanac—This Day.

| A. M. | P. M. | A. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Sun rises...4:52 | Sun sets...7:21 | Moon rises...2:35 |

### High Water—This Day.

| A. M. | A. M. | A. M. |
|---|---|---|
| S. Hook....5:56 | Gov. Isl'd...6:24 | H. Gate....8:13 |
| P. M. | P. M. | P. M. |
| S. Hook....5:59 | Gov. Isl'd...6:29 | H. Gate....8:18 |

### Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,

Wanamaker's

SUMMER TOURISTS

Have equal interest with resident New Yorkers in

DAILY NEWS AT WANAMAKER'S

The chances come and the chances go. Not all the opportunites for money-saving every day. But there are no barren days.

Notice particularly

THE SHOE NEWS
THE DRESS GOODS NEWS
THE MUSLIN UNDERWEAR NEWS

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR — The season is not over. We are large buyers—every day. Thus our command of the best is strong. The period favors cheapness and we secure it. Testimony follows:

CORSET COVERS

At 30c instead of 50
Of fine cambric; high, V-shape and square necks; neatly trimmed with embroidery.
At 50c instead of 85c to $1.50
Of fine cambric and nainsook; round and square necks; beautifully trimmed with embroidery, or lace and ribbon.

GOWNS

At 38c instead of 50c
Of muslin, empire style; large collar; trimmed with cambric ruffle; embroidery front.
At 50c instead of 75c and $1
Of muslin and cambric, neatly trimmed with embroidery.
At 75c instead of $1.25
Of fine muslin; yoke of embroidery or of fine plaits, trimmed with embroidery.
At $1 instead of $1.50
Of fine muslin and cambric, high and low necks. Tricked off with embroidery or ribbon.
At $1.25 instead of $1.75 and $2
Of fine cambric; four styles, high necks; Topped off with embroidery or ribbon.

DRAWERS

At 25c instead of 35c
Of cambric, finished with cambric ruffle and plaits.
At 35c instead of 45c
Of cambric, with embroidery ruffle and plaits.
At 50c instead of 75c to $1
Of cambric and muslin, eight styles; neatly trimmed with embroidery.

PETTICOATS

At 75c instead of $1.25
Of muslin, with umbrella ruffle of embroidery.

SHIRT WAISTS

At 85c instead of $1.25
Of white lawn, full front, yoke back; detachable linen collar; lawn cuffs.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

WOMEN'S SHOES — Did you read what we said about them yesterday? If not, it was an oversight.

We said strong things—had a great theme of excellence unequaled and cheapness unmatched. The points are repeated with the added fact that the high Shoes at $1.90, have added interest. A great quantity of splendid black kid Shoes have joined the group.

AT $1.25; REGULAR $2 TO $2.50

Oxford Shoes of Foerderer's "vici" Kidskin. Colors—black, chocolate, tan and oxblood. Various toe shapes.

AT $1.75; REGULAR $3 TO $3.50

Oxford Shoes of Calfskin and Kidskin. Some of the latter have cloth tops. Colors—black, tan, brown and ox-blood.

AT $1.90; REGULAR $3 OR MORE

Buttoned and laced Shoes of Goatskin and Kidskin. Some of the latter have cloth tops. Variety of colors.

The black Kidskin Boots added to-day are in five distinct styles.

Second floor, Tenth street.

WOMEN'S SUMMER DRESSES — Two groups of them. All are so pretty and stylish that you'll likely want at least one from each lot. And the fun of it is, the two will cost you less to-day than yesterday's average price of one.

AT $4; YESTERDAY, $8.50

Of lace-striped linen, made up over colored linings. Trimmed with lace edging and ribbon. Up-to-date styles and very effective.

AT $5; YESTERDAY, $9 AND $12

Of piques, white and colored. Made by men tailors. Beautifully tricked off with braid and cloth of contrasting colors. Eton, blazer and fly-front jackets.

Second floor, Broadway.

SHIRT WAIST SETS — A lot of handsome buttons for shirt waists are ready this morning at very low prices. Some Sterling silver, others heavily gold plated; some chased, others enameled. Splendid assortment of attractive designs,

37c A SET OF SIX.

Broadway, Tenth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.


# NEW TARIFF LAW DEFINED

## Treasury Department Holds that It Includes the Business of Last Saturday.

## AN EFFORT TO SAVE REVENUE.

### The Ruling Involves from One to Two Hundred Thousand Dollars in Customs and Probably a Larger Sum in Internal Taxes.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Secretary of the Treasury holds that the new tariff act was in effect at the beginning of the day on which it received the approval of the President, and therefore became operative after midnight on Friday, July 23.

The following circular has been issued from the Treasury Department, under date of July 24:

To Collectors and Other Officers of the Customs:

The President having this day approved the tariff act recently passed by Congress, the tariff act of Aug. 28, 1894, so far as it has been superseded by the new act, became void and of no effect at midnight on July 23, 1897, (see synopsis 15,381 and 16,148.) All merchandise entered at the Custom Houses on and after July 24, under the rates of the act last mentioned, will be subject to liquidation under the provisions of the new act. All existing regulations relating to the importation of merchandise and the proceedings pertaining thereto will continue in full force and effect, unless duly modified or revoked.

W. B. HOWELL, Assistant Secretary.

The opinion of the Attorney General has not been requested on the matter, the Treasury Department holding that the question is of sufficient importance to justify them in taking it to the courts for final determination, independent of what the views of the law officers of the Government might be as to the merits of the case. Senator Allison was at the Treasury Department to-day, and in the course of a conversation on the subject said that, in his opinion, there was no reasonable doubt that the act covered all of the day on which it became a law. This also is the view of all of the prominent officials of the Treasury Department, including the Collectors of Customs at New York and several of the leading ports of the country.

Sufficient data upon which to base a close estimate of the amount of duties involved in the ruling of the Treasury Department has not been received, but it is stated roughly that it probably will be between $100,000 and $200,000. The Internal Revenue Department probably will save even a greater amount by a ruling than the customs branch of the service.

During the five days from Tuesday, July 20, to and including Saturday, July 24, the internal revenue stamp agencies sold approximately $5,181,800 in beer stamps alone, and of this amount it is estimated that not more than one-third reached their destination before the act went into effect. The saving to the Government on these sales of beer stamps alone is expected to aggregate not less than $183,000. Commissioner Forman to-day telegraphed all stamp agents to settle only on the basis of the increased rate of 7½ cents per barrel, and it is expected that these instructions will apply to all cases where the stamps were not actually affixed to the packages before the new rate became operative.

No figures as to the amount of cigarette stamps disposed of have yet been received, but it is believed that the sales have been abnormally large. As the rate of tax on cigarettes, speaking generally, was increased 100 per cent., or from 50 cents per 1,000 to $1, the inducements to tobacco manufacturers to lay in a large supply were even greater than in the case of the brewers.

### NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

#### New Tariff Law Put in Operation Yesterday Without Friction.

This telegram was received yesterday from the Treasury Department, Washington, by Collector George R. Bidwell:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26, 1897.

Collector of Customs, New York:

Department holds that the new tariff law covers and includes all customs business of July 24.

W. B. HOWELL, Assistant Secretary.

The gist of this official decision was promulgated by all divisions of the customs service and the changes in the Dingley Tariff bill did not result in bustle or confusion. In fact it was a very quiet day at the Custom House. At the cashier's office only $128,774.97 was received for duties.

The readjustment and final liquidation of the tentative entries on Saturday, and more especially those of goods on the three steamships—Paris, Umbria, and La Touraine—which raced to this port to be under the Wilson tariff, which ceased to operate at midnight on Friday, will proceed smoothly, and, it is asserted, with fewer protests than might have been expected.

All that was done yesterday was to notify the Surveyor's and Appraiser's offices in regard to wool. It was on the free list under the old schedule, and the only formality was "identification." The provisions of Schedule K of the new tariff were called attention to, as under the three classifications the imposition of duties will demand close attention and fine discrimination.

In regard to the endeavor by some importers to rush invoices of wool so that it should pay no duty under the Wilson tariff, it was positively asserted at the Custom House yesterday that one large consignment would be shipped back to Europe because it would be more profitable to do this than to pay the new duties and clear it.

### INCONSISTENCIES IN THE LAW.

#### A Number Already Discovered in the New Tariff Act.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Treasury officials have already discovered a number of inconsistencies in the new Tariff act, some of them, it is feared, being incapable of reconciliation. It is pointed out that Section 262 places the duty on plums at 25 cents per bushel, and Section 264 fixes the rate at 2 cents per pound. An error in the paragraphs as to currants was corrected in conference.

Another section fixes the rate of duty on hides of cattle at 15 per cent. ad valorem, and admits raw skins free. The question involved is the classification of calfskins, it being contended that commercially calf skins are not classed as hides of cattle, and hence are entitled to free entry, which is believed to be contrary to the purpose of Congress.

Attention is also called to the fact that the provision as to licenses for customs brokers was, by inadvertence, it is believed, left out of the act. Circulars are in preparation construing a number of the sections of the act. Persons entering this country are permitted, under certain restrictions, to bring with them free, "usual and reasonable furniture." This is interpreted to mean such furniture as would be reasonable and useful for the personal use of persons in their condition in life.

### Brooklyn Revenue Receipts Doubled.

United States Internal Revenue Collector Moore of Brooklyn reported yesterday that receipts in his office for the present month up to the close of business Saturday were $1,172,711.40, as against $500,085.75 for the entire month of July last year, the increase being due to the desire of the brewers and tobacco men to take advantage of the new tariff provisions.

# WHITE HOUSE THRONGED.

### Office Seekers Anxious to See the President Before He Departs on His Vacation.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—There was a great crowd at the White House to-day, larger than has been seen since the early days of the Administration.

It was the "charge of the forlorn brigade," as one of the officials put it, the last attempt of the office seekers to get a word with the President before he leaves Washington for weeks.

It is said at the White House that the President to-morrow will reappoint all of the persons whose nominations were not acted on at the last session of the Senate.

### TRACEWELL FOR CONTROLLER.

#### President McKinley Chooses an Indiana Lawyer for the Place.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The President has decided to appoint Robert J. Tracewell of Indiana to the position of Controller of the Treasury. President McKinley, realizing the important questions coming up for decision in the Controller's office, has been giving the matter of the selection of an appointee considerable attention, and finally concluded to give the place to Mr. Tracewell.

The appointment, it is said at the White House, is entirely one of merit, Mr. Tracewell being selected because of his fine legal attainments. The position is worth $6,000 per year, and has been vacant since the retirement of Controller Bowler on July 1. Mr. Tracewell is a native of Virginia, but in early life moved with his parents to Indiana, where he has since resided. He was a Representative in the Fifty-fourth Congress from the Third District of his State, and is forty-five years of age.

### POWDERLY REAPPOINTED.

#### President Makes Him Commissioner General of Immigration.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The recess appointment of T. V. Powderly as Commissioner General of Immigration was signed by the President this afternoon.

Mr. Powderly's nomination for that office failed of confirmation in the Senate because of the opposition to him on the part of labor organizations.

### Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New York—Coeymans, J. B. Gould; East Steamburg, Edgar Covert; Floyd, Charles Burnburg; Good Ground, A. P. Squires; Inwood, W. A. Rhinehart; Westbury Station, E. L. Kelsey.

New Jersey—Anglesea, Jason Buck; Ashland, A. D. Plank; Belmar, W. S. Jackson; Bivalve, William Yates; Dunellen, C. A. Coriell; Frankfort, V. B. Martin; Imlaystown, E. H. Ely; Navesink, Webster Swan; Oceanic, J. C. Brill; Peapack, G. S. Van Arsdale; Skillman, W. N. Skillman; Stelton, James Burke.

### Physicians at Panama and Colon.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital has appointed by cable Dr. Charles Cook to assist the American Consul at Panama, and Dr. J. T. Randall to assist the Consul at Colon. These physicians will examine passengers clearing for United States ports and see that vessels have a clean bill of health before sailing.

### THE PRESIDENT'S VACATION.

#### Arrangements for His Trip from Washington to Lake Champlain.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Arrangements have been completed for the trip of the President and his party from Washington to Lake Champlain. The palace car Hazelmere has been assigned for the use of the party. It will leave Washington over the Pennsylvania Railroad at noon on Wednesday, and arrive at Jersey City about 5 o'clock P. M. Their car will be transferred to the West Shore line, and again at Albany to the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, over which road it will arrive at the destination, Bluff Point, about 6:30 o'clock Thursday morning. The President and Mrs. McKinley will be accompanied by Secretary and Mrs. Alger and Secretary and Mrs. Porter.

It is the President's intention to remain at Lake Champlain until Aug. 23, when he will go to the Grand Army of the Republic encampment at Buffalo. From Buffalo he will go to Ohio, where he has promised to attend the reunion of his old regiment, and also to be present at the wedding of the daughter of the late President Hayes, on Sept. 2. Unless there should then be an urgent demand for his presence in Washington, the President will return to Buffalo and there go aboard Senator Hanna's yacht for a few days' cruise on the lakes.

During the President's absence from Washington all executive business will be done here.

### NO HELP FOR MRS. MAYBRICK.

#### Ambassador Hay's Effort in Her Behalf Has No Effect.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The British Government has again declined to interfere in the execution of the sentence of Mrs. Florence Maybrick, on the ground that there is no reason for a change of judgment in the matter.

The last effort to secure at least an amelioration in the conditions of her confinement was made by Ambassador Hay, who had some correspondence with the Foreign Office, which he has transmitted to the State Department. Lord Salisbury appears to have called for a report in the case from Secretary Ridley, and the latter regretfully stated that he was unable, in view of the conclusion which had been reached by himself and by his predecessor as to Mrs. Maybrick's guilt, to recommend to her Majesty that any exceptional treatment should be accorded to her.

Secretary Ridley also added that the medical report in Mrs. Maybrick's case was quite satisfactory, an evidence that the Government does not credit any of the statements as to the insanity of the prisoner.

### Signed by the President.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The President has signed these acts: Authorizing the President to suspend discriminating duties imposed upon foreign vessels and commerce; requesting the President to make an investigation into the "Regie contract system," by which certain European Governments have created a State tobacco monopoly; to create the office of Surveyor General of Alaska, and for other purposes; to give the consent of Congress to the compact between South Dakota and Nebraska respecting the boundary.

### The Samoan Consul Generalship.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Church Howe of Nebraska was appointed and confirmed as Consul General at Apia, Samoa. He does not care to take the place, and has now been selected for Consul at Palermo, Italy, and Luther W. Osborn, a lawyer of Blair, Neb., will be named for Consul General at Apia.

### THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

#### Mr. Curzon Says It Contains No Agreement Held to Affect Hawaii.

LONDON, July 26.—In the House of Commons to-day the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the Hon. George N. Curzon, replying to James Francis Hogan, Anti-Parnellite member for Middle Tipperary, who asked if the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was considered of binding force by Great Britain and the United States as bearing upon the annexation of the Sandwich Islands by the latter, said the treaty contained no agreement recognized by either power as affecting Hawaii.

### EX-QUEEN AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

#### Liliuokalani Sees the President After the Public Reception.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Julius Palmer of ex-Queen Liliuokalani's suite, accompanied by the ex-Queen's Chamberlain, Joseph Helelull, called at the White House to-day, and left some papers with one of the officials for delivery to the President.

The papers were memorials from the three great patriotic societies of Hawaii, and it is understood that the memorialists represented themselves as opposed to any policy that touched the Queen's sovereignty.

Liliuokalani arrived in town this morning, and finding that the President's regular public reception occurred this afternoon, she entered a carriage with Mr. and Mrs. Helelull and Mr. Palmer and was driven to the White House.

The President, after he had shaken hands with the public, had a short talk with her, saying that he regretted the condition of Mrs. McKinley's health alone prevented her from meeting Liliuokalani. The latter is comfortably quartered at the Ebbitt, and the length of her stay here has not been determined.

### Suicide in White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 26.—William Ferguson, a butcher, aged twenty-eight, single, committed suicide by taking laudanum some time early this morning. He had been in ill health and was despondent.


Hood's Pills

Restore full regular action of the bowels, do not irritate or inflame, but leave all the delicate digestive organism in perfect condition. Try them. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.


# ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

## New Yorks Win the First Game in Cleveland After an Eleven Inning Struggle.

## TIED THE SCORE IN THE NINTH

### Gleason Put Out of the Game, and Meekin Ordered Off the Grounds for Constant Wrangling with the Umpire.

### How the Clubs Stand.

| Clubs. | Won. | Lost. | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 53 | 23 | .697 |
| Cincinnati | 48 | 25 | .658 |
| Baltimore | 48 | 26 | .649 |
| New York | 45 | 30 | .600 |
| Cleveland | 42 | 34 | .553 |
| Philadelphia | 38 | 42 | .475 |
| Pittsburg | 35 | 40 | .467 |
| Chicago | 35 | 44 | .443 |
| Louisville | 35 | 44 | .443 |
| Brooklyn | 32 | 44 | .421 |
| Washington | 29 | 46 | .387 |
| St. Louis | 18 | 60 | .231 |

### Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 6; Cleveland, 5.
Louisville, 4; Brooklyn, 1.
Philadelphia, 10; Pittsburg, 6.
St. Louis, 8; Boston, 2.
Chicago-Cincinnati game postponed on account of rain.

### Games To-day.

New York in Cleveland.
Brooklyn in Louisville.
Boston in St. Louis.
Philadelphia in Pittsburg.
Washington in Baltimore.
Cincinnati in Chicago.

CLEVELAND, July 26.—The Giants and Clevelands played a very scrappy game of eleven innings here to-day. There was almost constant wrangling, and Umpire O'Day was compelled to order Gleason out of the game. He also ordered the police to keep Meekin, who was on the bench, out of the grounds. The home team played a listless game at times. Score:

| CLEVELAND | R | 1B | PO | A | E | NEW YORK | R | 1B | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burkett, lf | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | V. H't'n, cf | 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| Childs, 2b | 2 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 0 | Tiernan, rf | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| McKean, ss | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Joyce, 3b | 1 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Wallace, 3b | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | Davis, ss | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| O'Co'nor, cf | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | Gleason, 2b | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Criger, 1b | 0 | 0 | 12 | 1 | 3 | Murphy, 2b | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Zimmer, c | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | Holmes, lf | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| M'Alter, rf | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Clark, 1b | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Powell, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | Warner, c | 0 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| | | | | | | Rusie, p | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Total | 5 | 10 | 31 | 17 | 5 | Wilson, 2b | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| | | | | | | Total | 6 | 12 | 33 | 11 | 3 |

*Winning run made with one out.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cleveland | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0—5 |
| New York | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0—6 |

Earned runs—Cleveland, 1; New York, 3. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2; New York, 5. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; New York, 11. First base on balls—Off Powell, 6; off Rusie, 4. Struck out—By Powell, 2; by Rusie, 7. Three-base hits—Wallace and Tiernan. Two-base hits—Burkett, O'Connor, and McKean. Sacrifice hits—Childs, McKean (2,) Criger, Zimmer (2,) and Van Haltren. Stolen bases—Zimmer, Tiernan, and Joyce. Double plays—Criger to Zimmer; McKean to Childs to Criger. Hit by pitcher—Childs. Passed ball—Warner. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

### OTHER LEAGUE GAMES.

#### Louisville, 4; Brooklyn, 1.

LOUISVILLE, July 26.—To-day's game was slow and uninteresting, the home team winning without much effort. The release of Pitcher Evans was recalled, and his fine work was the only feature of the game. Score:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Louisville | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 4 |
| Brooklyn | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 1 |

Earned runs—Louisville, 2. Brooklyn, 1. Base hits—Louisville, 8; Brooklyn, 4. Error—Brooklyn, 1. Batteries—Louisville, Evans and Wilson; Brooklyn, Payne and Burrell. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

#### St. Louis, 3; Boston, 2.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—The home team played in grand form to-day, and won an interesting game from the Bostons. The Browns scored the winning runs in the eighth, on a home run by Grady, Lally's single, and Cross's three-bagger. Score:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | —2 |
| St. Louis | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | . | —3 |

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Boston, 1. Base hits—Boston, 6; St. Louis, 7. Errors—Boston, 2; St. Louis, 1. Batteries—Boston, Nichvetts and Bergen; St. Louis, Donahue and Murphy. Umpire—Mr. McFarland.

#### Philadelphia, 10; Pittsburg, 6.

PITTSBURG, July 26.—Pittsburg could do nothing with Orth's delivery after the third inning, and Philadelphia hit Hawley hard after that inning, making thirteen hits, with a total of eighteen bases. Therein lies the tale of the home team's downfall. Score:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburg | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | 6 |
| Philadelphia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 | —10 |

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 4; Philadelphia, 4. Base hits—Pittsburg, 11; Philadelphia, 15. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Pittsburg, Hawley and Merritt; Philadelphia, Orth and Clements. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

### Other Games.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 6; Scranton, 0.
At Hartford—Hartford, 5; Reading, 4.
At Newark—Newark, 7; Athletics, 6.
At Norfolk—Norfolk, 6; Paterson, 1.
At Buffalo—Springfield, 7; Buffalo, 5.
At Montreal—Montreal, 16; Wilkesbarre, 11.
At Toronto—Toronto, 11; Providence, 8.

# TENNIS AT LONGWOOD.

## Much Interest in the English Players on the Opening Day of the Tournament.

BOSTON, July 26.—The tennis tournament opened at Longwood to-day under a dull sky and with a heavy easterly breeze sweeping over the courts. The tournament was late in starting, but good progress was made, and before play closed for the day the preliminary and first rounds were finished.

All but two of the more than forty players entered turned up and played their matches, including Messrs. Mahoney, Eaves, and Nesbitt, the three English players who have come over to try conclusions with the Americans. Each of the foreigners won his match, Eaves having the easiest time, while Nesbitt had to work hard.

The former allowed his opponent, Ewer, just one game in the three sets, but Nesbitt had his hands full with G. W. Lee, an old Longwood player. In this match Nesbitt scored 143 points to his opponent's 134. Mahoney, perhaps the best of the three, had by no means an easy time with Williston, another Longwood man, and at one time the Englishman showed signs of going to pieces. In this match both men scored 25 passes, while Mahoney made a total of 86 points to Williston's 60.

The playing of the foreigners proved the attraction of the afternoon, and their style was watched with interest. The match to-morrow between W. A. Larned of Summit, N. J., and Mahoney will doubtless be by far the most interesting of the tournament, if not of the entire season.

Among the interesting matches of to-day was the Whitman-Ward contest, which resulted in Whitman winning in three sets. Fincke, the Yale interscholastic champion, played two hard matches and won both, while C. R. Budlong of Providence defeated H. E. Avery of Detroit in straight sets. J. P. Paret was successful in his match with young Pierce of Boston, and Beals Wright, the Harvard interscholastic champion, disposed of Beekman in short order. Larned and George Wrenn had little difficulty in keeping in the tournament.

The summary follows:

Preliminary Round.—G. L. Wrenn defeated D. Farrington, 6—4, 6—4, 6—1; L. Codman defeated D. N. Fuller, 6—2, 7—5, 6—2; H. Ward defeated D. L. Davis, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4, 8—6; M. D. Whitman defeated H. Hackett, 6—2, 6—3, 6—0; J. D. Forbes defeated S. Ware, 6—0, 6—1, 6—1; L. Perry defeated D. M. Greene, 6—1, 6—2, 6—4; E. T. Gross defeated G. F. Eames, 4—6, 6—2, 8—6, 6—2; R. Fincke defeated M. Bruce, 6—4, 6—4, 4—6, 6—1.

First Round—H. A. Nesbitt defeated G. W. Lee, 7—5, 2—6, 7—5, 6—4; Beal Wright defeated F. W. Beekman, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1; W. Y. Eaves defeated N. L. Ewer, 6—1, 6—0, 6—0; Y. M. Edwards defeated F. Howard by default; H. S. Mahoney defeated A. L. Williston, 6—2, 6—0, 6—3; W. A. Larned defeated G. L. Cabot, 6—3, 6—2, 6—0; G. L. Wrenn defeated G. L. Codman, 6—8, 6—2, 6—1, 9—7; M. D. Whitman defeated H. Ward, 6—2, 6—3, 12—10; J. D. Forbes defeated L. Perry, 6—4, 6—0, 6—2; R. Fincke defeated E. T. Gross, 6—2, 7—5, 3—6, 6—3; N. S. Wilson defeated W. Stackpole by default; J. P. Paret defeated G. M. Pierce, 6—3, 6—3, 7—5; R. Hooker defeated R. V. Beach, 6—0, 6—1, 8—6, 6—2; C. R. Budlong defeated H. E. Avery, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1; T. P. Goodbody defeated J. A. Osborn, 6—3, 6—2, 2—6, 6—1; C. P. Dodge defeated A. S. Pier, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3.

# POOR LUCK AT AQUEDUCT

## Starter Pettingill Left the Favorite Rey Del Tierra at the Post.

## IT BEAT THE WINNER'S TIME

### Then There Were a Lot of New Bookmakers Who Were Viewed with Surprise and Alarm by the Many Speculators.

A combination of circumstances made racing at Aqueduct yesterday anything but pleasant, and on the homeward journey from the track disgust was depicted on almost every face. There were many reasons why the visitors should depart from the track in an unpleasant frame of mind, and chief among them was the wretched work with the flag of Starter Pettingill.

Mr. Pettingill made himself decidedly obnoxious to the spectators when, in the fourth race, he left the heavily backed favorite, Rey del Tierra, at the post. They manifested their displeasure by loud groans and hisses, but their anger was heightened after the race, when Ed Purser, the owner of Rey del Tierra, ordered Clawson, his jockey, to send the horse over the distance. Rey del Tierra went the route, and was cased up in the last sixteenth, even then beating the time of the winner, Burlesque, by a full second, and proving conclusively that, barring accident, he would have won if he had been given an even start with the others.

It was the second time that Mr. Pettingill had left the horse at the post, and when the spectators remembered this fact and noted the time, they doubled the volume of their groans and hisses in a manner that must have been exceedingly annoying to Mr. Pettingill.

The people who visit Aqueduct are almost to a man speculators, and they like to know that their money is in safe hands. When they walked into the betting ring yesterday and found all new faces on the benches, they received their first surprise, for while they want to speculate, at the same time they want to know who the men are to whom they intrust their money. The thirty-odd bookmakers, however, were men that Thomas Eagan had sought out, for on account of the war between President Reilly of the Queens County Jockey Club and the Metropolitan Turf Association, none of the members of the latter association would make books. Mr. Eagan, with whom the members of the Metropolitan Turf Association will have nothing to do, bought the privilege of selling stationery and furnishing the names of the jockeys to the bookmakers for the Aqueduct meeting, which means that he collected $25 a day from each bookmaker.

The racing associations, of course, are prohibited by law from charging a fee for gambling space, but Mr. Eagan's scheme brought most of the money into the coffers of the Queen's County Jockey Club, just the same. The Metropolitan Turf Association had offered $25 a day for each of its members, but because they would not accede to his demand of $50 a day Mr. Reilly chose to sell the privilege of collecting to Mr. Eagan, who accepted $25 a man.

The bookmakers who did business were almost all those who made books on the "dead line" at the larger tracks, and as Detective "Bob" Pinkerton is not well acquainted with the strength of their "bank rolls", he had a number of his men near at hand in order to protect the speculators. There was not much fear of welching, however, for the "dead-line" bookmakers took care to make a 60 or 70 per cent. book, which meant a big profit to them on every race, no matter which horse won. With but few exceptions these bookmakers looked frightened when a fifty or hundred-dollar bet was offered, and in nine cases out of ten they refused it.

The starting in the sixth race, at a mile, was another example of Pettingill's wretched work with the flag. Sapelo and Mohawk Prince were almost left at the post, and as he climbed down from his stand Mr. Pettingill was greeted with more groans and hisses. The judges, however, came in for their share of disapproval in this race, for the spectators were almost unanimous in the belief that Mohawk Prince had won by a good neck. The judges gave their decision to Savarin, and thereby added another bitter pill to the day's racing that had been so uncomfortable.

Of the racing itself there was not much of interest, except in the sixth race, where a driving finish ensued between Savarin, Mohawk Prince, and Lambent.

The running of the other races, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, is told of in the summaries:

### The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time 1:08.

1—Decide, W. Lakeland's b. c., by Deceiver-Miss Charmer, 4 years, 109½ pounds, 1 to 3 and out.....(Sims)
2—Kaiser Lady, Irving Gideon's b. c., 3, 99, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Clawson)
3—Takanassee, W. H. Karrick's ch. f., 3, 99, 5 to 1.....(Wilhite)

Maud L., 95½, (Coyle;) Prompt, 94, 25 to 1, (O'Connor;) Pursepaud, 99, 7 to 1, (Thompson;) Vinita, 109½, 50 to 1, (Penn;) Red Spider, 96, 30 to 1, (Hothersall,) and Nedjed, 104, 12 to 1, (Harrison,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length; six lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49.

1—Double Quick, Atkin & Lottridge's ch. c., by Buckra-Wand, 4 years, 96 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Clawson)
2—Marsian, F. S. Randolph's ch. g., 4, 93, 20 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Makin)
3—Premier, James McLaughlin's ch. c., 4, 113, 2 to 5.....(Sims)

Refugee, 98, 7 to 1, (Wilhite,) and Perseus, 107, 8 to 1, (Sherrer,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by three lengths; a neck between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $300, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03.

1—Midrica, Atkin & Lottridge's b. f., by Midlothian-Ricardo, 92 pounds, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(Clawson)
2—Percy F., F. Regan's b. c., 100, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(O'Leary)
3—Lucid, R. W. Walden & Son's b. c., 95, 5 to 1.....(Sanhope)

Fixed Star, 98½, 3 to 1, (Wilhite;) Money Spinner, 97, 5 to 1, (Frash;) Pontifex, 99, 10 to 1, (Coyle;) Ma Petite, 103½, 3 to 1, (Harrison;) Indian Summer, 103, 5 to 1, (Powell,) and Eileen D., 88, 10 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; the same distance between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile. Time—1:43.

1—Burlesque, C. T. Patterson's br. c., by Deceiver-Crafty Bowling, 104 pounds, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Wilhite)
2—Manassas, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's ch. g., 103, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Powell)
3—Farmesan, Reby Stable's b. c., 107, 6 to 1.....(Van Kuren)

Mahoney, 93, 20 to 1, (O'Connor;) Passover, 102, 15 to 1, (Harrison;) Loch Glyn, 97, 10 to 1, (Makin,) and Azure, 107, 2 to 1, (Sherrer,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Rey del Tierra, 102, 6 to 5, (Clawson,) left at the post.

Won easily by a length and a half; six lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Purse of $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03 1-5.

1—Abundant, R. W. Walden & Son's b. f., by Galore-Abaca, 109 pounds, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Penn)
2—Brier Hill, Atkin & Lottridge's br. c., 112, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Clawson)
3—Checkers, Oneck Stable's b. g., 109, 20 to 1.....(Hupp)

Rappahannock, 112, 15 to 1, (O'Leary;) The Dipper, 112, 7 to 5, (Sherrer;) Refide, 109, 7 to 1, (Harrison;) St. Ives, 112, 4 to 1, (Van Kuren;) Amelia D., 109, 15 to 1, (Coyle,) and Alex Pepper, 109, 20 to 1, (J. Clarke,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; a head between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won this year; selling allowances. Purse of $300, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile. Time—1:44.

1—Savarin, David Gideon's b. c., by Hindoo-Richochet, 3 years, 102 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Harrison)
2—Mohawk Prince, T. J. Healey's ch. g., 3, 87, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Clawson)
3—Lambent, M. Clancy's br. f., 3, 97, 10 to 1.....(Dean)

Sapelo, 105, 6 to 5, (Wilhite;) Sandowne, 102, 7 to 1, (McIntyre;) Hi Daddy, 106, 6 to 1, (Thompson;) Emotional, 92, 10 to 1, (O'Connor;) Alarum, 102, 10 to 1, (Coyle,) and Minnie Alphonse, 94, 6 to 1, (Hothersall,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; the same distance between second and third.

### Entries for Aqueduct.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. About seven furlongs.

| Pounds. | | Pounds. |
|---|---|---|
| Discount | 105 | Thomas Cat | 102 |
| Yankee Doodle | 109 | Azure | 102 |
| Langdon | 104 | Nay Nay | 88 |
| Tenderness | 104 | | |

SECOND RACE.—For three year-olds and upward; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Marshall | 108 | Flames | 94 |
| Sapelo | 102 | Burlesque | 90 |
| Counsellor Howe | 97 | | |

THIRD RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| May Frances | 103 | Calculation | 91 |
| Refide | 99 | May Roselle | 91 |
| Peggy R. | 99 | Sanger | 90 |
| Regie May | 95 | Burdy | 89 |
| Tommy O. | 95 | Torii | 89 |
| Attainment | 94 | | |

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds. One mile.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thomas Cat | 121 | Arabian | 116 |
| Divide | 121 | Loch Glyn | 111 |
| Storm King | 121 | | |

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Five furlongs.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Juda | 103 | St. Ives | 95 |
| Genaro | 103 | Abundant | 94 |
| Glenoine | 102 | La Gitana | 92 |
| Onyxard | 100 | | |

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling allowances. Five furlongs.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Josephine A. | 107 | Spunwell | 97 |
| Beekman | 107 |

# The New York Times

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MANHATTAN BEACH—Very Little Faust—Concerts—Fireworks—Afternoon and Evening.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 10.

TEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1897.

*Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.*

**TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.**

**The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.**

## GOOD TIMES.

In vain the spyglass of the shallow pessimist sweeps the financial horizon in quest of a portent of disaster. Everywhere good auguries swim into his ken. There are no bad signs.

The sunburst from the distant Klondike radiates a golden glory that deepens as it traverses our immense fields of yellowing wheat. The rolling wheel and the laden car give a pleasing and unwonted aspect to returns and of railroad earnings. Money is flowing into the pockets of the people, who put it out to pay off debts and make purchases long deferred by hard times.

There is new courage and plenty of cash. A promoter might go into a Wall Street business office with a prospectus without being guyed.

The benignant planets of the business heavens are in conjunction and foretell prosperity. By a unanimous vote want of confidence has been exiled from the country. In their rejoicing that the Tariff bill is settled and out of the way the people ignore the faults of the measure. The President has proposed a plan for taking up the problem of the currency. Our burden of sorrows has been lifted, the gloom that possessed our minds is dispelled.

There is nothing in sight but good times and plenty of business.

## JAPAN RESTATES HER POSITION.

If our safety or our prosperity depended upon the possession of Hawaii we might annex or even seize the islands without troubling ourselves to prepare a satisfactory reply to the very candid and able letter sent to Secretary SHERMAN on July 10 by the Japanese Minister. High national policy does not bother itself about letters or logic, or very much about justice. But we can allege no public necessity for the annexation of Hawaii. It is suspected that the underlying interests in the annexation project are private, that it is a promoter's job. Certainly there is no public interest that annexation will serve, and that makes it trebly difficult for Mr. SHERMAN to write a plausible reply to Minister HOSHI'S letter.

In his allusion to the threatened disturbance of the status quo in the Pacific Mr. HOSHI touches upon one of the most disquieting aspects of the Hawaiian business. The period of island grabbing is at an end. The Western powers are "willing to stay their hands." The sovereignty of the unappropriated islands is guaranteed by international rivalry and conflicting interests. But our seizure of Hawaii "would doubtless be the signal for the revival of dormant territorial ambition in the Pacific." If we fail to provide a powerful navy to defend our new territory, this ambition may not respect even our rights. That is one of the risks of this jingo enterprise.

Minister HOSHI is not satisfied with Secretary SHERMAN'S assertion that the "vested rights" of the Japanese in Hawaii will be respected. He calls for definitions. If we will guarantee the degree of protection we asked of Germany in behalf of our citizens in islands over which she extended her protection, that is one thing. It is quite another if annexation extinguishes Japanese treaties and subjects Japanese subjects to our immigration and naturalization laws. In the latter case the Pacific trade of Japan would be curtailed and its expansion hindered.

The Japanese Minister again disclaims for his country any designs inimical to Hawaii. He expresses entire willingness to recognize the fact that our interests are paramount there. But against annexation in disregard of the rights of Japan and to her detriment he makes this formal and dignified protest:

"The Imperial Government, entertaining similar views, could not behold with indifference changes in the status of those Governments that would extinguish Japanese rights. They have no intention of questioning the actual existing situation in the Pacific, and certainly no desire to in any wise disturb it, but their position in that part of the world renders it impossible for them to view with unconcern and in a spirit of acquiescence the consequences which would probably follow the extinction of Hawaiian sovereignty."

This is the well-known form in which experienced diplomats reserve freedom of action for their country. After this protest Japan may do nothing, or she may go to war. She has given fair warning, and will be well within her right in either case.

We may assume that we can get the better of the sea and land forces of Japan. Let us see if we can get the better of her Minister in logic and law, candor, justice, and the straightforward honesty that make up the convincing quality of the best diplomatic correspondence.

## THE POLICY OF THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The very flattering prospects of the New York Merchants' Association are undoubtedly due to the sound sense and broad intelligence of its managers. They have honestly and practically applied the principle which their President, Mr. KING, happily terms "the golden rule that has made this country so prosperous." The association has sought with much energy and skill, by a simple but very efficient organization, to make it possible for the merchants of all parts of the country to learn by personal examination, at a moderate cost, the real advantages of New York as a market in which to buy and sell. The only specific and direct inducement for a visit to New York which the association has offered has been a reduction of one-third in the fare for a round trip for out-of-the-city members of the association and for their employés and families. This inducement, it has been proclaimed over and again, the association is perfectly willing to have granted on the same terms for the benefit of any other city. New York stands on its merits, and on nothing else. The association invites the merchants of the country to come in person and investigate those merits, and then to deal here or elsewhere, as their own judgment may dictate. It is plain enough that the trade of New York cannot be extended by a dollar in this city unless it is to the benefit of the buyers as well as of New York.

President KING is entirely sound in his statement that the benefits will accrue to the visitors and the places from which they come as well as to the merchants of New York. Indeed, there is nothing in the plan to prevent benefit to the former and not to the latter. If the visitors find that New York is not so good a market as is offered them elsewhere, that knowledge in itself, gained by real investigation, is worth something to them, and of such a discovery the association freely and confidently takes the risk. Of course our people think that there is no risk, but that does not change the openness and fairness of their policy. On the other hand, no intelligent merchant from another part of the country can come to this city and take the advantages of full investigation offered by the association, mingle with those of his own and kindred lines of trade, see for himself the scope and variety of the market and the methods of doing business, and exchange ideas with keen, active-minded merchants without advantage to himself and to the place in which he does business. And no such visitor can fail to inform and stimulate and guide the New York men with whom he comes in intercourse.

We gave in THE TIMES of Sunday a general review of the territory over which the association has been able to extend its arrangements. It is already very broad and fertile. Stretching from the Atlantic west to Chicago, between the Great Lakes on the north and the Ohio River on the south, it has a population of 30,000,000 and a network of railways 55,000 miles in extent. In this territory the railways of the Joint Traffic and Trunk Line Associations have made their arrangements with the Merchants' Association. Already, though it is barely sixty days since the movement was set on foot, 10,000 outside members have joined the association. Excursion periods have been announced, beginning on the Joint Traffic Lines, from the 7th to the 10th, and from the 27th to the 31st of August, inclusive, on the Trunk Lines from the 1st to the 4th and from the 10th to the 14th of September, inclusive, and extending in each case for thirty days from the date of purchase. By the middle of October, therefore, the association will have had its experience with four excursions. We venture to say that before the time comes around for the next set, the work of the association will have attained a scope far beyond even its already excellent promise.

## BUILDING AT SUMMER RESORTS.

The burning of the principal hotel of Richfield Springs at the height of the season is a calamity not only to the owner and the "proprietor," but also to the business community of the village. What remains of the season might be expected to be at least as profitable as what has already elapsed. This possible profit has been sacrificed, as well as the profit that the continued sojourn of Summer guests would have brought to the local tradesmen, because the building was not so built or so guarded as to prevent its total destruction by fire.

Outside of the large cities there is no effective restriction of building so as to diminish the risk of fire. In Richfield Springs it appears that there were no effective appliances for extinguishing fire when it had once broken out. The primitive method of buckets passed from hand to hand was all that was available. The nearest town that possessed any more extensive apparatus was thirty-five miles away, and the hotel was not calculated to resist fire until assistance could arrive from that town.

It is now very plain to the unfortunate hotel keeper that the saving which he effected by building an extensive hotel of four stories so that it should be highly inflammable was very poor economy. It is likely that the rebuilding will be done in a manner much more substantial and somewhat more costly. One does not expect fire-proof construction in a detached Summer hotel, although with the recent improvements in it, the difference in cost between a fire-proof building and a highly combustible building is much less than it used to be. But the slow-burning construction that is employed in the mills of New England is a great protection, and the difference between this and the very inflammable construction is still less. Equally to the purpose would be a separation of the component parts of the great Summer resort, so that one of them might be consumed by fire without insuring the destruction of the others. Of course this is a process somewhat more costly than building the whole of a huge frame caravansary four stories high under one roof, as was done in this instance, and as is commonly done in like cases. The extensions of most Summer hotels, instead of being detached from them, are so connected with them, as in the case of the Spring House, as to be involved in their fate in the event of a fire in any part of the huge mass of kindling getting beyond control. Doubtless the cost of scattering the buildings is somewhat greater than that of uniting them, but where land is cheap it is not so much greater as to be prohibitory. If it had been adopted in this case, the hotel keeper would have been very much better off. Moreover, although in this instance, most fortunately, no lives were lost, the erection of these great inflammable piles always constitutes a distinct danger to human life.

The subject is perhaps not one for legislation, but it is one for the enlightenment of self-interest. If all the burned-out owners of Summer hotels were to communicate their experiences to the projectors of new Summer hotels, the result would be a great improvement in the building of these resorts.

## MR. DANA.

We trust that the illness of Mr. DANA only temporarily withdraws that unflagging mind from the service of our neighbor The Sun. He is by no means an old man. Seventy-eight is not an advanced age for one who has thoroughly mastered the art of sound living and has practiced it as wisely as Mr. DANA has done.

In spirit he is as youthful and buoyant as men who are fifty years his juniors. We hope much from the curative power of his dominant intellect. It will not long allow itself to be balked of its enjoyments by the ills of mere flesh.

Mr. DANA loves to disagree with other editors. It is to him the chief part of the fun of the business. He has made enemies of a good many men—but they don't know him. It delights him to set his newspaper crosswise of the main political currents. He often makes good men grieve, but he dearly loves to make wicked men howl. And he enjoys it all like a game.

His admirers and his detractors must come together at this point of agreement—that he has stood up stoutly against the debasement of the newspaper to the level of the stableboy's tastes and the guttersnipe's capacities. He abhors a sheet that is the joint product of the owner's unbounded fertility in rottenness and the reporter's defiant feats of ignorance. The best brains, the nicest taste, and the highest training are, in Mr. DANA'S judgment, none too good for the staff of a newspaper.

Health and long life to him!

## A BLIGHTED YOUNG NAPOLEON.

That boy of fourteen, BENJAMIN SIMON, who died by his own hand because he felt that the object of his ambition was unattainable, has left an extraordinary and suggestive letter. BENJAMIN was possessed by a desire to benefit his fellowbeings, to do something to lift them out of poverty and toil. In his vision of the bettering of mankind he figured always as a ruler or leader. His yearning was to be another MOSES to the toilers of the sweatshops and the huddled masses of the east-side tenements. This son of a poor peddler was nothing more than "a child of his surroundings and his time," as Prof. SLOANE tells us NAPOLEON BONAPARTE was.

Unlike most of his neighbors, he possessed the gift of imagination, which so often seems a curse rather than a blessing, and his young, undisciplined imagination fed upon the reading that fell in his way, chiefly, it seems, glib socialistic tracts and the cheap newspapers which make capital out of pretended sympathy with socialistic ideas while their owners keep their steam yachts and drink champagne. NAPOLEON'S early inspiration was derived from ROUSSEAU, and his educational advantages, considering the actual poverty of the family, were uncommonly good. Yet the grammar in his earlier letters was almost, if not quite, as shocking as poor BENJAMIN'S, and his ideas in that stage of his career, were, like BENJAMIN'S, crude and second hand.

The suicidal mania seems to have irresistibly possessed BENJAMIN SIMON in a period of great mental depression, after he had failed to pass the examination for entrance to the free college. Presumably his physical condition was poor, as he must have lacked nourishing food, and hence the world seemed a mockery to him, and he deliberately drowned himself after writing that singular letter which dimly revealed the secret of his discontent. He had a clearly defined belief, not only that the life he was leading was not good enough for him, but that he was fitted by nature to be a leader of men. Not the betterment of mankind so much as the aggrandizement of the individual was his object. All imaginative boys dream in their play of being great soldiers, sailors, circus clowns, or cable-car gripmen, according to their dispositions and the little influences that bear upon their lives, but this little boy, BENJAMIN, was the one in ten thousand who really took himself seriously in his dreaming, and was hence tragically in earnest rather than comic or comically pathetic like the children of KENNETH GRAHAME'S fancy. If he had lived, probably something would have come of BENJAMIN'S dreaming, and if he could have been brought under wholesome influences, he might have accomplished something better than leading his fellow-mortals in a hopeless revolt against competition and the laws of supply and demand. Certainly he had unusual will power, and it is not likely that if he had been in good bodily health the impulse to self-destruction which is known frequently to accompany morbid moods would have been strong enough to overcome his will.

Of the many cases of suicide lately reported this seems to us the most pathetic and the most suggestive; and vastly more worthy of reflection than MARIE CORELLI'S overwrought story in "The Mighty Atom" of the boy about BENJAMIN'S age who killed himself because a rationalistic father had crushed his budding faith and deprived his life of the consolations of religion and the joys of sentiment.

## THE MOSQUITO PEST.

We have hitherto maintained a discreet silence on a subject which now positively compels some sort of discussion. "New York as a Summer resort" is a favorite topic of our neighbor The Evening Post, and one of the essentials of a prosperous Summer resort is the absence of mosquitoes. The other night when a black cloud of mosquitoes descended upon Coney Island the veracious hotel and restaurant keepers explained that no nets or pennyroyal were in readiness because mosquitoes had never visited the island before. It is much the same with all the other islands in Greater New York, from City and Hunter's Islands on the north to Staten Island on the south, including Blackwell's and Manhattan. They have no mosquitoes, as a general thing, malicious statements of the jealous commuters of New Jersey and Connecticut to the contrary notwithstanding. Wherefore, we have hesitated to admit that we have had a pest of mosquitoes in this protracted rainy spell, and that the proboscideans, though generally voiceless and songless, have been unusually active and annoying.

Smudges have not warned them away and nets have not retarded the swiftness of their approach to their victims; camphor has not offended them, and they have thriven on pennyroyal. Scientists admit that these creatures carry from two to six lancets each, and declare that only the females, and a comparatively small proportion of them, ever taste human blood. But what do the scientists know? We are prepared to contend that the mosquitoes which have infested this part of the country for a week or more have each been armed with a dozen poisoned lancets, have been of all ages and sexes, and have tasted the blood of a million human beings.

But, excepting the soldier at Governors Island who nearly bled to death after a mosquito bit him, no very serious injuries have been inflicted. A great deal of foolish scratching and even more useless profanity have been the worst results of the plague, which we have reason to hope is now partly, if not wholly, abated. The mosquitoes have been innumerable, aggressive, and well armed; but they have been little fellows. As many large brown ones with protruding eyes and baritone voices, like the Montauk Point breed, would have decimated the population. The Jersey mosquito has been unusually deadly this Summer. The Greater New York mosquito, except, perhaps, in the immediate vicinity of Flushing Bay and the Kills, is not much of a mosquito, after all. We have no desire to brag about him when he is at his best. Moreover, he is generally non-existent. It is perfectly true that New York is the healthiest of Summer resorts and quite free from mosquitoes, except at infrequent intervals. It is three years since the last plague of stinging gnats, and now that good times are coming again and the business interests are waking up, doubtless it will be much longer before we have such another visitation.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There are whales and whales, and perhaps some members of the numerous and widely differentiated family do, or at least can, subsist on a diet of eels, but the lamentable result of such fare on the amiable cetaceans that have been playing an all too short engagement at the Aquarium gives good ground for suspecting that these particular whales, like the vast majority of their tribe, required a very different sort of provender. All the natural history books say that whales live on creatures much smaller than eels. The latter are inhabitants of shallow waters, while whales approach the shore only by accident or mistake.

—Thursday last was regarded as a momentous day by the people of Birmingham, Ala. for then was begun there the manufacture of steel in commercially important quantities, and the large assemblage of capitalists and manufacturers who watched the first run of metal agreed with enthusiasm that the event marked a long stride in Southern progress. At present there is only one steel-making furnace in Birmingham, but its capacity is from fifty to sixty tons a day, and beside it, rapidly approaching completion, is a second furnace of the same size, and half a dozen more will be built if the workings of these come up to the high expectations entertained in regard to them. The steel to be made is of the kind called open hearth basic, which the Alabama men declare to be superior to that manufactured by the Bessemer process, while the local conditions are such that it can be made from $4 to $6 per ton more cheaply. In time the Birmingham steel will doubtless be manufactured close to the place of production into cutlery and tools of all sorts, but at present it will all go to the rolling mills owned by the company that built the furnaces and there be made into rails and beams.

—No doubt bicyclists are often careless, with consequent mishaps to themselves and others, and it is likely enough that a few truckmen have been arrested and fined after accidents for which they could not be justly held responsible, but the charge of persecution that comes from District Assembly No. 63 is wildly ludicrous. The immediate consequences of a collision between a bicycle and a wagon invariably fall upon the former and its rider, and this fact is so well known to all wheelmen that they are always more or less on their guard. No bicyclist ever ran into a truck intentionally, and none ever failed to avoid a collision if he could. Neither of these statements can be made in regard to the truckmen. It is heedlessness on the one side, and heedlessness with occasional malice on the other, and the two far outweigh the one.

—So nearly equal is the hostility expressed by the Grand Army posts and the Confederate Veteran camps for the histories of the United States now used in the public schools that the younger generation of Americans is apt to decide that the books are about right as they stand, and that any changes in them that may be made in response to the demands either of Northern or of Southern partisans will be at the expense of accuracy and fairness. From both sections of the country come the same charges. Members of the posts say too much credit is given to the South, while members of the camps are not less sure that the North is unduly favored. Both of these assertions cannot be true in regard to the same histories, and as each is formulated with the same emphasis and supported by the same appeals to sectional pride, a disinterested listener to the controversy would almost inevitably decide that no real cause of complaint existed. The matter will be decided, however, by judges who are not disinterested at all, and it looks now as if in several parts of both the North and the South pupils in the public schools will soon be studying accounts of the rebellion written with the avowed purpose of satisfying the demands of participants in that great struggle, and granting to the opposing side no merit except that of valor. The plans of the Grand Army men have already been detailed at length, and a book to meet their views has already been prepared. A similar movement is on foot in the South, and when the Grand Camp of Confederate Veterans meets at Richmond in October they too will take steps to substitute a new history for those now in use. It is a notable fact that the Southern papers discuss the subject with much more heat than those of the North, and that with few exceptions they assert the need of instant change. Evidently in them the sense of locality is much more highly developed than in their Northern contemporaries. This would seem to show that memories of defeat are permanent, while those of victory fade away with time.

## PERSONAL.

—In cases where his clemency will be well advertised, Gen. WEYLER has of late shown an inclination to spare the lives of captured rebels, the object, of course, being to supply an occasional instance that will balance the stories of massacre that have been coming from Cuba for the last two years. It is possible, therefore, that the news of RIUS RIVERA'S recovery from his wounds is not an indirect warning that he is soon to meet the fate so long impending over him. Indeed, the very likelihood that the report would thus be interpreted gives reason to expect an immediate proclamation that the man's life, undoubtedly forfeited under the laws of war, has been spared, and the death sentence commuted to imprisonment or exile.

—Some months ago details were given in this column of plans made by Dr. CYRUS R. TEED of Chicago to prove with scientific accuracy the truth of his claim that the surface of the earth is concave, not convex, and that men, animals, and vegetables, instead of living on the outer surface of a sphere, really have their being on the inner surface of a hollow something or other which extends outward to a distance known only to Dr. TEED and his followers. This theory is one tenet of a religion invented by this Chicago person, and by him called "Koreshan." What its other tenets are seems to be somewhat hard to find out, but they form a pretty hodge-podge of science and morals, containing nothing particularly novel or notable except this grotesque belief in regard to the earth's shape. Dr. TEED found no difficulty in convincing by his mere assertion quite a number of folks that geographers and astronomers know nothing about the subjects they assume to teach, but most people simply laughed at him. He therefore determined to silence the skeptics by showing them not only that the surface of the earth is concave, but just how concave it is. So in December he sent a party of "engineers," headed by "Prof." U. G. MORROW, down to the Florida coast for the purpose of demonstrating the great Koreshan doctrine. They were well provided with surveying instruments of undoubted orthodoxy, and from a point ten feet above the sea level they proceeded to run what they called an absolutely straight line along the beach. Now they come back and say that, four miles from the point of departure, their straight line, instead of being twenty feet from the sea level, as it would be if the earth were a solid sphere, touched the surface of the water! This remarkable result they fortify with beautifully drawn diagrams illustrating the work done, and, with their proposition demonstrated, they defy the whole scientific world to find a flaw in the process or the computations. Curiously enough, the scientific world doesn't regard the subject as one worth investigating, and this wicked indifference fills the Koreshan tribe with very comprehensible rage.

—Poor Senator PLATT! He says he has been all worn out by the necessity of "distributing" himself between here and Washington. Railway traveling is indeed tiresome, and there is no difficulty in understanding the Senator's weariness, but that he should look forward to the next few months as a period of needed rest is quite inexplicable. He will have to keep on "distributing" more busily than ever, and, being now deprived of the opportunity to fall into an occasional trance in the Senate chamber, the drain upon his energies will be uninterrupted.

—Praise of England's rule in Egypt when it comes from a prominent native of the country naturally pleases the Britishers, and the London journals are therefore giving much space to comments on a letter recently contributed to a Cairo paper by a man described as "HUSSEIN, son of the well-known MOUSSA EL ACAD, who was exiled for deeds committed as an active partisan of the Arabi Pasha revolt." This HUSSEIN thinks Egypt is a vastly better place to live in now than it was in the old times. "Formerly," he writes, "the official world, from the Chief of the State down to the lowest employe of the administration, despoiled the fellaheen of all that they possessed; but in these days, thanks to the occupation, the inviolability of property is assured and the Khédive himself cannot take a feddan of land unless he buys it with the owner's consent and pays for it in full. The administration and palace officials, as also their friends, monopolized the Nile water to irrigate abundantly their own lands, without any regard for the plantations of the unfortunate fellaheen, which for most of the time were dried up. Actually the poorest fellah enjoys the same right of water as does the highest State dignitary. Then, the lives of private persons were at the mercy of the administrative authority, which put them to death or exiled them without any form of law. Now no one is above the law. Public offices were given to the highest bidders, but to-day are allotted to the most capable. False accusations were the order of the day, and, following upon any mere scuffle, the notables of the villages invariably paid ransoms to the Mudirs in order not to be gratuitously accused of disturbing public order. Merchants and manufacturers paid a professional tax, which is now abolished. The Finance Ministry was the private chest of the Khédive, who seized for himself and favorites the public funds and lands. At present this Ministry is worked independently of the caprices of the Chief of the State. The Khédive, public functionaries, and their friends compelled the fellaheen to work en corvée on their lands, forcing them to dig canals, to construct embankments and roads for the benefit of large properties, to the prejudice of small holdings, which thus suffered from a deficiency of hands. As to the administrative forced labor, it existed all the year round. To-day it is enforced only in cases of public danger The growth of cotton, which was limited, has doubled under the aegis of justice and equality before the law." Every word of this is undoubtedly true, no matter what may have been HUSSEIN'S motives for writing it, and he sums the whole matter up by saying: "Before the occupation the State collected taxes of all sorts, amounting to 4½ Egyptian pounds (92s. 4d.) per feddan, (or acre,) while at present it demands only 1½ pounds (30s. 9d.) per feddan. The Mamours could insult, flog, and imprison the Omdehs with impunity. To-day corporal punishment is abolished, and not even the simple laborer in the fields can be arbitrarily molested by the highest Government official."

## CURRENT NOTES.

The arrest of a woman in Hagerstown, Md., for beating her husband has caused some commotion among those advocating the restoration of the whipping post for wife beaters. They are waiting somewhat anxiously to see what effect it will have on the movement.

* * *

The people of Toronto, Ontario, have been quite set up by the publication of an extract from a letter written by a clergyman in Western New York who, after returning from the Epworth League Convention, wrote back: "You have a most beautiful city, without a rival in many ways on this continent."

* * *

The Missourians, too, are becoming exasperated over the practitioners of medicine who have bogus diplomas, and the State Board of Health is taking decisive measures against them. The physicians' registry law is also being rigidly enforced in New Hampshire, where until lately there has been some laxity.

* * *

There have been 1,138 cases of scarlet fever reported in Toronto, Ontario, since the beginning of the year, and the deaths from it have numbered 63. The culmination was in March, when there were 265 cases; since then there has been a gradual decrease. The disease has been, as usual, especially fatal with children under five years of age.

* * *

An old colored woman, a former slave, who died the other day in Oakland, Cal., was commonly reputed to be 102 years old, and the death certificate so stated, but documentary proof has since been produced showing that she was only eighty-six. Many other reputed centenarians might suffer equal deductions in years if the truth could be established as easily.

* * *

Ex-Gov. Davis H. Waite of Colorado does not think much of Debs's colonization scheme, which he says is impracticable, so far as it purposes to give land and transportation, but he still is enthusiastic about his own five or ten acre farm plan in Texas. He says the lands he has selected have already been proved by actual settlement and cultivation to be the choicest fruit lands in the Lone Star State.

* * *

City Register Whitmore of Boston has voluntarily undertaken the task of having a classified list made of the names on the tombstones in the ancient Granary, Copp's Hill, King's Chapel, and perhaps other cemeteries in that city, and a more complete and accessible record than now exists of the occupants of graves where there are no tombstones. The many Bostonians interested in genealogical researches are very grateful to the Register for thus facilitating their labors.

## WAGES OF COAL MINERS.

**Usually in America They Are Well Paid and Their Life Is Not an Unpleasant One.**

The Independent prints the results of a careful investigation by the Rev. B. L. McElroy of Ohio into the condition of the miners in the coal regions of Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and Pennsylvania. His deductions are very freely quoted from in the following:

"Variations in wages often occur that are chargeable to no one save the miners themselves. A large amount of time is lost annually by refusal to work when the opportunity to work is freely afforded them, and this not only when striking themselves, but when the strike is of a sympathetic nature. One large mine reports sixteen strikes during the last decade, four of which lasted over two months, the miners losing in every instance but one. At the same time, in Indiana the strikes have averaged two months each year, all of which was a dead loss to the miners.

"If from sickness or habits of irregularity a man refuses to work, his earnings will greatly suffer; but it is not to be overlooked that he could have earned the amount lost, and no conclusion that disregards such a fact can be regarded as trustworthy.

"Again, it is doubtful whether there is any other class of laborers so independent as miners as to hours and times of labor. An experienced operator says:

"'They begin and quit when they please, take their own time, work under no foreman, and have no further obligation than to keep their rooms in good order.'

"Another Superintendent says:

"'Besides keeping all legal holidays, the miners are always clamoring for more and staying out on the slightest provocation. Every election stops the mines for an entire day, while every funeral in the village, although it may be of the smallest child, stops operations for at least a half day, and frequently the whole day is lost. Five days and a half make up the week at this mine, as the miners positively refuse to work on Saturday afternoon.'

"Occasionally miners may be employed by the day, in which case a fixed number of hours would be required. Passing through our mining villages toward the middle of the afternoon, squads of miners may be encountered returning thus early from their work. In one of these villages people used to point out a young man and say: 'There goes R., and he has earned his $5 already.' This may serve to introduce another factor often unattended to, that is, the varying skill of different miners. While regarded by some as purely manual labor, there are but few places where good judgment and a reasonable degree of skill count for more than in the rooms of coal miners. Given picks, drills, shovels, and the necessary powder, some would be willing to reckon upon a given daily output of coal, but experience serves to correct this error. While working under precisely the same conditions, one man will earn from $3 to $5 a day, while his fellow in an adjoining room is earning the average $2.

"These differences in skill, coupled with the irregularities referred to, have much to do in bringing down averages. The most industrious workmen seldom put in full time in any given month, and when they do the amount they earn is largely under their own control. Some of our labor organizations, too, have an agreement that no man shall cut over four tons of coal per day; and if they receive 50 cents per ton their earnings are limited, by their own consent, to $2. The object of this agreement is the distribution of work among a larger number of men, and discloses a praiseworthy spirit of sacrifice. But when the total earnings are thus materially lessened the voluntary element must be kept in mind.

"The coal miners are not a class either advertising for or needing sympathy. For the most part they are vigorous, well paid, well fed, and happy. If any person imagines that the miners are in a starving condition let him consult the merchants in mining towns, and he will find that usually they live at the top of the market.

"When they go out on long strikes, money, of course, gets scarce, and they see hard times, as any man will who cuts off his income; but in the main, they earn 'good money,' to use their own expression, and spend it freely. As a matter of fact, the two worst foes of miners are intemperance and prodigality. From 4 to 75 per cent. of the married men own their homes in the mining regions named.

"Some of the extensive mining companies having large tracts of land allow their miners to cultivate as much as they choose, free of charge; and in this way their wages are somewhat augmented. At a certain mine in Illinois 75 per cent. of the men have their homes, and some keep cows, horses, and carriages. Another mining locality has several retired miners, who are quite well-to-do, one lives by lending money and shaving notes, another owns good renting property and lives upon his rentals, while a third is very comfortable, enjoying a steady income and living in one of the best homes in the town. No other trade can make so good a showing in that community. From this same vicinity a number of young men have entered college, paying all of their expenses by mining coal during the Summer vacation.

"In many quarters the idea seems to prevail that miners are in general a degraded set of people and some are thus positively prejudiced against them. This false impression is vigorously assailed by one of the most extensive operators, who declares that 'the bulk of his men are intelligent and useful citizens, and in many cases leaders in the church.' They do not abandon mining, for the reason that they prefer it to other forms of labor. A gentleman who has for a lifetime been engaged in the coal business, declares that if the choice of an occupation were before him, he would unhesitatingly select mining; for one can always work where he is put to no exposure from weather, comfortable in Summer and Winter, and, by observing proper care, the hazard may be reduced to the level of most other branches of labor, and in his opinion, nothing offers a better field for reasonable remuneration."

### Mr. Erdt Explains.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Reading your report of an interview which your reporter held last Saturday in my office, I see that that gentleman makes me say "that for cigar purposes American tobacco is the worst in the world." I did not say this, but I did say "that of American tobaccos those raised in Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, and Ohio were the worst in the world."

Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin raise very good cigar tobaccos for binder purposes, and the latter two States even for common cigar fillers. For wrapper purposes they are not good enough for our own manufacturers, which is shown by the fact that these latter would rather pay $3 or $4 per pound for Sumatra wrappers than use the domestic leaf, which they can buy at from 25 cents to 50 cents per pound.

C. ERDT.

New York, July 26, 1897.

### Vacation School Mock Trial.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Will you be good enough to allow me to state, on behalf of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, that the mock trial which took place at one of the vacation schools maintained by the association, and which has caused some comment in a portion of the press as being based on a late murder, proves on investigation to have been the result of the lack of judgment of a temporary teacher, who has been removed. The attendance on that day was 1,240, and the trial occurred in an overflow class, which was under the charge of the temporary teacher in question.

W. H. TOLMAN, General Agent.

New York, July 26, 1897.

## NUGGETS.

**Telepheme.**

It is proposed to call a telephone message a "telepheme." That's all right. You have to tell a female at the central office before you can send it.—Troy Times.

**Where Happiness Was Found.**

An Atchison man who has tried every means for obtaining happiness says that he found none that resulted as well as a resolution to keep his mouth shut.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

**Changed Sentiments.**

Briggs—Do you know, I never thought much of Biker until yesterday.

Griggs—What changed your mind?

"I learned that his wheel is the same make as mine."—Detroit Free Press.

**Not What It Used to Be.**

Gushing Visitor—I should think there would be always something new to see in this great city, with its teeming millions!

Matter-of-fact Resident—Ye-es, of course—but teaming ain't what it used to be. Everybody rides bisickles now.—Chicago Tribune.

**New Conditions.**

"I couldn't get a policy from that insurance company."

"Rejected?"

"Yes, I don't ride a wheel and all pedestrians are now considered extra hazardous risks. As I'm near-sighted in one eye, they wouldn't take me at all."—Detroit Free Press.

**More Cheerfulness Needed.**

"Ticker, the stock broker, has made lots of money on the bear side of the market, but now that times are better he is losing heavily."

"What's he going to do about it?"

"He's going to a doctor and get cured of his dyspepsia, so that he may take a rosy view of things."—Chicago Record.

## "JEST MAKE YER GRUEL THINNER."

Will T. Hale in Nashville American.

In these 'ere times it takes a lot to satisfy a fellow—
Philosephy to harden him, some poetry to mellow.
Without incouragement and sech he cannot be contented,
Ef living in his own good house or jest in one that's rented.
The blues will come as unbeknown as persons out a-bikin',
An' all yer ease and socialness they seem—well, gone a-strikin'.
An' so it's well to call to mind what Franklin said at dinner
When pressed for higher board one day—"Jest make yer gruel thinner!"

It show'd a streak that's well to have—the streak, determination,
To hump along the best yer can, though facing of starvation.
Ef honesty requires less grub, why, make the grub bill shorter;
Ef coarse clothes keeps yer credit up, then wear 'em, as yer orter.
Fer bigger folks than us have done some close econemisin',
An' proved it did not keep them down who had a will fer risin'.
So now an' then let's call to mind what Franklin said at dinner,
In answer to his hostess's greed—"Jest make yer gruel thinner!"

# NEWS OF THE OLD WORLD

## Debate Begins in the House of Commons on the Transvaal Raid.

## REQUEST FOR THE TELEGRAMS

**The Discussion Promises to be Long and Interesting, but It Is Said the Government Will Not Let It Go Beyond Mere Talk.**

LONDON, July 26.—The House of Commons was crowded this afternoon in expectation of a spirited debate upon the report of the Select South Africa Committee, appointed to inquire into the circumstances of Dr. Jameson's raid into the Transvaal, and into the general conduct of the affairs of the British South Africa Chartered Company.

The Peeresses' Gallery and the Ladies' Gallery were crowded with well-known women, who betrayed the liveliest interest in the proceedings.

After a number of questions, the Hon. Philip James Stanhope, Radical Member for Burnley, moved, amid loud Radical cheers, a resolution that the House regretted the inconclusive character of the report of the committee, more particularly its failure to recommend that specific steps be taken with regard to the admitted complicity of Cecil Rhodes, and asking that Mr. Hawkesley, the attorney of Rhodes, be ordered to attend at the bar of the House, and to produce the telegrams which he refused to show the committee.

Mr. Stanhope, who has been described as "a revolutionary aristocrat, without being a Mirabeau," supported his resolution in a vigorous speech.

The debate promises to be long and interesting, but ineffective, as the Government has the intention of allowing the matter to go beyond mere talk.

Mr. Stanhope, in speaking to his motion, attacked the Chartered Company, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Cecil Rhodes, and expressed a desire that the latter should be deposed from his membership in the Privy Council. He also wanted the charter of the company materially modified.

Henry Labouchère spoke in the same strain. He said he thought that if Canada should be raided by the Secretary of State of the United States without the assent of the President, England would not be satisfied if the Secretary of State were treated as Cecil Rhodes has been.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said the Government would have to consider whether Rhodes should remain in the Privy Council. But in dealing with him it must take into consideration the services he had rendered generally. All the damaging rumors alleging complicity on the part of the Colonial Office had been exploded as fast as they had been produced.

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, the Liberal leader, defended the committee, and said he thought the report conclusive on all important points. He strongly defended Mr. Chamberlain, and declared that his action at the time the raid occurred disproved all insinuations of complicity. The charges that the committee had plotted to suppress certain evidence were worthy only of contempt. He hoped, he said, he would not live to see the day when a majority of the House should declare by vote that they did not trust the word of its statesmen.

Mr. Chamberlain said he was glad to be able to state that the position of South Africa was better now than it had been at any time since the raid, and President Kruger was desirous to meet the Government in a proper spirit. He believed that the time was not far distant when Rhodesia would have self-government.

Mr. Chamberlain announced that the charter of the company would not be revoked, but that means would be taken to strengthen the directorate so as to secure more direct imperial control of Rhodesia. He was preparing a scheme which he expected would be put in temporary shape before Parliament met again.

A vote was then taken, and Mr. Stanhope's motion was lost—304 to 77.

## ALPINE CLIMBER KILLED.

**Young Sorrel's Body Found in a Crevasse of Mount Taillefer.**

PARIS, July 26.—A dispatch from Grenoble says that the body of young Sorrel, the daring Alpine climber whose venturesome feats have attracted attention this summer, and who started on July 18 to make the ascent of Mount Taillefer, has been found at the bottom of a deep crevasse, with his neck broken. Mr. Sorrel was only nineteen years of age. Evidently he had lost his way in the fog.

Mount Taillefer, which Sorrel attempted to ascend, is a peak of the Dauphiné Alps, 9,387 feet in height. The ridge is on the west side of the Cottian Alps.

## LONDON PRESS ON THE KAISER.

**Satisfaction Shown at His Defeat in the Prussian Diet.**

LONDON, July 26.—The English newspapers devote a good deal of space to the situation in Germany, and record, with thinly disguised satisfaction, the defeat of the Emperor in the Prussian Diet over the Law of Associations bill.

The Globe says:

"The struggle in which Emperor William has just been defeated is a conflict between himself and his people. It is to be wished, rather than confidently anticipated, that he may have the wisdom to accept his discomfiture with dignity and good temper."

The St. James's Gazette says:

"The Germans will stand a good deal of dragooning, but there are limits. They won't be treated like Russians and Turks."

## POPE LEO IN USUAL HEALTH.

**Again Directing His Attention to International Arbitration.**

LONDON, July 26.—The Rome correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette says that, in spite of the intense heat, the Pope is in his usual state of health. Indeed, he is feeling much better than he felt last Winter.

He is again directing his special attention to the question of international arbitration, which he considers a matter appertaining peculiarly to the Papacy.

**A Papal Encyclical Expected.**

PARIS, July 26.—The Figaro predicts the early issuance of a Papal encyclical, censuring the priests who, despite the warnings of their ecclesiastical superiors, continue to incite the workingmen of France and other countries to demand their rights, forgetting meanwhile their own priestly duty, which is to enjoin the workingmen to respect also the rights of their employers.

**Pacific Cable Plan Abandoned.**

LONDON, July 26.—The Standard publishes a long account of the principal conference between Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, and the Colonial Premier which confirms the dispatches already sent out by The Associated Press, and, in addition, announces the abandonment of the Pacific cable scheme.

**Swimmer McNally's Condition.**

LONDON, July 26.—Peter McNally, the Boston swimmer who made an attempt to swim the English Channel on Saturday and continued his task until within three miles of the French coast, is in good condition today. He will leave for the United States on Saturday next.

**Great Britain's Crop Prospects.**

LONDON, July 26.—The Agricultural Gazette's information on crop prospects shows that the wheat crop for the United Kingdom is much below the average. Barley is up to the average; oats and potatoes are slightly below it, and hay in most districts is considerably above it.

**Gladstone's Wedding Anniversary.**

LONDON, July 26.—Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone yesterday celebrated the fifty-eighth anniversary of their wedding. Both are in excellent health. Mr. Gladstone shows as much vigor as at any time within the last ten years.

## PEACE PRELIMINARIES READY.

**Germany Still Hampers the Negotiations in the East—Powers Insisting on Arbitration.**

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 26.—At the sitting of the peace conference to-day the Ambassadors presented the peace preliminaries drafted by the powers, which provide for European arbitration of any differences that may arise between the Greek and Turkish plenipotentiaries in arranging a definitive treaty. It is stated that the powers will insist upon the acceptance by the Porte of this provision, and its reception, therefore, by the Sultan will be highly significant.

The desire of Germany to institute a European control of Greek finances still hampers the settlement of the indemnity question. It is understood that the Volo-Larissa Railway will be transferred to the Greek administration, with the stipulation that the same facilities shall be granted to Turkey for the transportation of troops as are granted to the Greek Government. This, therefore, does not indicate an intention on the part of Turkey to evacuate Thessaly, but is merely a measure of economy.

## GRAU'S COVENT GARDEN TERM.

**Engaged as Director of the Grand Opera Season for Four Years More.**

LONDON, July 26.—Maurice Grau, the director of the grand opera season at Covent Garden, has been engaged for a further term of four years.

## MIQUEL'S CHANCES OF SUCCESS.

**Doubts Expressed As to His Ability to Reunite German Parties.**

BERLIN, July 26.—The newspapers are widely discussing Dr. Miquel's chance of success of recovering a majority for the Government by reuniting the parties. It is admitted that he has a great chance to distinguish himself, but the general belief is that he is not a strong enough statesman to accomplish his aim.

The Agrarian papers show that the Agrarian League has no intention of yielding an inch, and in the present aspect of affairs the bitterness between the Conservatives and National Liberals is rather increased than diminished.

## FRANCE'S SEDAN MONUMENT.

**The Government Not to be Represented at Its Unveiling.**

PARIS, July 26.—The Cabinet to-day unexpectedly decided that the Government will not be represented at the unveiling of the National Monument at Sedan in August to the memory of the soldiers who fell there in the Franco-Prussian war. As the Government contributed to the cost of the monument and promised that the Ministry of Commerce should inaugurate it, and as the reason for the decision is given as "considerations of a high order," it is believed to be due to the rapprochement between France and Germany and the talk of the latter's restoring Metz.

## KING AND QUEEN IN DANGER.

**Load of Shot Passes Near Them in the Woods at San Sebastian.**

MADRID, July 26.—Queen Regent Christina and King Alfonso had a narrow escape from a serious accident to-day. While they were walking in the woods at San Sebastian a heavy load of shot discharged by a youth, who was out bird shooting and who had not noticed their presence, passed close to their heads.

A dispatch from Arenas, Santander Province, says that a dynamite cartridge was exploded there this morning in front of the residence of the Alcalde. Considerable damage was done. The police have made several arrests. It is believed that the outrage was politically inspired.

## FALSE MURDER CONFESSION.

**H. H. Evans Surrenders in London for a Fake Crime in New Orleans.**

LONDON, July 26.—Henry Hamlin Evans surrendered himself yesterday to the Whitechapel Precinct police, confessing that he shot Arthur Terry, at 44 Canal Street, New Orleans, on Feb. 22, 1893.

He was arraigned this morning at the Thames Police Court, where he repeated his confession, and was remanded. Ambassador Hay has communicated the facts of the confession and arrignment to the authorities at Washington.

NEW ORLEANS, July 26.—The local police received an inquiry concerning the surrender of Evans in London. They made an investigation of the records this morning and say that there was no such shooting as represented by Evans. They believe that he is working a scheme to be sent to the United States.

## THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY.

**No Truth in the Report that It Will Close—Will Get $150,000 in State Aid.**

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., July 26.—The Trustees of the Lehigh University have authorized an emphatic denial of the report that the university may be compelled to close its doors in September. This report was entirely unauthorized. The university will be open as usual in September, with all departments in full efficiency.

Moreover, the Trustees take pleasure in saying that the appropriation of $150,000 by the State Legislature, approved to-day by Gov. Hastings, has entirely relieved the university of any anxiety arising out of the temporary and partial failure of its income, and that the prospects for its continued usefulness and growth are in every way satisfactory and encouraging.

Garrett P. Linderman, an alumnus of Lehigh University and a grandson of Asa Packer, the founder of the institution, was in this city at the Waldorf last night. When seen by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES he had heard nothing of the approval by Gov. Hastings of the appropriation applied for by the Trustees.

Mr. Linderman said that the money asked for would tide over the affairs of the university for two years, and then it would run itself easily as it has done in the past.

"Men of influence," Mr. Linderman declared, "have worked diligently to get the appropriation passed in the Legislature, and the Governor knows that nearly the whole people of Pennsylvania were interested in his action upon it. Since the bill was first put in his hands Gov. Hastings gave not the slightest intimation as to his intentions regarding it, and so every one concerned about the university's welfare has been anxiously awaiting his final decision. His approval will not be a surprise, however, for it is well known that he holds Lehigh in the highest esteem.

"The university is economizing all that it can without hurting its curriculum. The Linderman Library has been closed for the Summer, which means a saving of about $1,000.

"The university will be reopened in September with every department in operation and prepared to carry forward its excellent work. After the storms of the next two years have been weathered, Lehigh will continue on its course, not needing any outside aid."

## REES APPEALS TO HIS FATHER.

**Expects His Release on Condition That He Sail for Europe.**

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 26.—Howell C. Rees has instructed his lawyers to hold all legal proceedings to effect his release from the Hudson River State Hospital in abeyance and to appeal to his father to consent to his discharge from the asylum on his agreement to sail for Europe on Saturday for a period of rest. He is to-night confident that his father will consent and that he will be discharged to-morrow.

Dr. Langdon, who has charge of Rees, states that he shows no indication whatever of paresis, and Dr. Dobson, an eye specialist, who examined him to-day, says there is no trace of the disease in his eyes, which are perfectly normal.

**Batteries at the State Camp.**

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 26.—The First Battery went through an active drill this morning while the afternoon was given over to the Second Battery. Blank ammunition was used. On Wednesday will begin the military tournament of the First Battery, consisting of physical exercises, broadsword and sabre drills, wall scaling, pyramid building, and mounted relay races, illustrating courier duty in active service. On Friday the batteries will discard blank ammunition and use two rounds of shell at 1,000 yards' range.

## WARSHIPS TO DRILL RESERVES

**Five Vessels Off Fisher's Island to Drill New York, New Jersey, and Rhode Island Men.**

FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y., July 26.—Anchored in Long Island Sound, to the south of the island and just about due west of North Hill, is quite a fleet of vessels belonging to the United States Navy. The fleet includes the battleships Texas, Maine, and Massachusetts, the sloop of war Portsmouth, and the torpedo boat Ericsson, and they have been detailed to do duty during the week for the battalion comprising the naval militia of New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island.

The Texas, the Massachusetts, and the Ericsson dropped anchor during Saturday. The Portsmouth arrived here yesterday, having on board the East Battalion of the New Jersey Naval Reserves. The Maine arrived at an early hour this morning. Since the arrival of the reserves, no one from the ships has come ashore, but it is understood that the men will not go into camp during the outing of the week.

The citizen tars will be given a week's experience of naval work aboard the war vessels. Heavy gun drill and work on the smaller guns will be held, together with boat drills. The practical work will be supplemented by lectures by the commanding officers of the various ships, and later in the week, according to the programme, the reserves of the three States will undertake joint manoeuvres.

**BROOKLYN MEN TO THE RESCUE.**

**Vessels Saved from Being Driven Ashore on Long Island.**

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., July 26.—The Brooklyn battalion of the Naval Reserves, which was in camp last night at Sands Point, had a lively time of it after they had retired. One of the lookouts reported that a cutter was coming ashore. The men secured her and then went back to bed.

In a short time the men were again called to save a yacht that was being driven ashore. Boatswain Autrey was ordered to take the light gig and a crew and place two men on the yacht to manage her until after the storm. The Lieutenant then ordered out the cutter, under command of Quartermaster Crossing, to take Chief Engineer Hall to the launch first saved.

The men did not get up until 7 o'clock this morning, and this afternoon the battalion went to Oyster Bay.

## ILLICIT STILL RAIDED.

**Place Run as Supposed Tinware Shop in Eldridge Street.**

Two deputies from the staff of Ferdinand Eidman, Internal Revenue Collector of the Third District, raided an illicit still in the basement at 17 Eldridge Street last night, and found it in operation. The supposed proprietor and his two assistants escaped. Ten barrels of mash and a small quantity of whisky were found in the rooms.

The proprietor, who called himself Harry Weinstein, had run the place as a pretended tinware shop since July 10. The whisky is believed to have been smuggled out in plumbers' tool bags.

## THE "CAPTAIN COOK" COMPANY

**Members Will Probably Receive Half the Amount Due Them.**

The members of the company that presented the opera "Captain Cook," which abruptly terminated its engagement at Madison Square Garden Saturday night, gathered yesterday afternoon at the stage entrance of the Garden and demanded their salaries. They were told Saturday night that they would be paid in full for two weeks' services yesterday.

After waiting some time for Manager E. Arden Noblett to appear and keep his promise, the members were informed by a representative that Mr. Noblett would be prepared to pay half the sum due each member of the company, orchestra, and stage department to-day. It is expected that this arrangement will be satisfactory.

## AT THE ROOF GARDENS.

The bill at Keith's Union Square Theatre this week includes Edward M. Favor and Edith Sinclair, Joe Cawthorne, Willis P. Sweatnam, the old-time minstrel; Edward S. Abeles, and Helene Lowell and Joseph Natus.

Among the enjoyable selections played at last night's concert by the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra was a new composition by Rudolph Aronson called "Japonica." The piece is written in Mr. Aronson's unique style, and will undoubtedly be very popular. It was received with marked approval and warmly encored.

New cinematograph views are shown at the Eden Musée this week. One scene shows a party of Arabs descending the Pyramids, and in another view a party of tourists are represented arriving at an oasis in the desert. A storm scene at Manhattan Beach, showing the waves breaking over the pier, is very effective. The concerts in the Summer garden by the Koevessy Band are popular.

There are many new and attractive features in the bill at the Casino Roof Garden this week, including the Herald Comedy Quartet, Margaret Webb, Mark Fuller, a humorous monologist; the Franchonetti sisters, acrobatic dancers; Goldin, the Darling sisters, Yorke and Adams, and May Mooney, a sprightly comedienne. The ballet, "The Judgment of Paris," is continued. Manager Doris is making preparations for the presentation next week of a new burlesque by Edward Corbett, entitled "Little Casino."

Koster & Bial's pretty roof garden, which has again become by Mr. Aaron's management one of the foremost and most attractive of the city's places of popular entertainment, presents a very good bill. With the Rogers brothers, who head the list with their burlesque entertainment, are the Beaumont sisters, a couple of clever dancers; Troja, May Howard, Marie de Rossett, Montague and West, Annie Lloyd, de Bessel, and many others. A pleasant feature of the performance is the promenade concert by the Red Hungarian Band, which continues until midnight.

Although the weather was cool last night the attendance at all the roof gardens was exceptionally good. At Hammerstein's Olympia, James Thornton introduced a new topical song, which made a hit, and Kara repeated a number of his most interesting feats of juggling. This is Kara's farewell week, and after this for several years engagements in Europe will keep him abroad. He has proved one of the most popular of Mr. Hammerstein's attractions this season. The dance of the Dunbar sisters continues popular, and Alburtus and Bertram, juggling club swingers; Swan and Bombard, and Gilbert and Goldie are new and interesting additions to a well-selected bill.

## THEATRICAL NOTES.

Nanette Comstock will play the rôle of Sylvia, with John Hare, in "A Bachelor's Romance," in London.

Madeline Lucette Ryley is remodeling the dialogue of "In Town" for its production at the Knickerbocker Theatre Sept. 6.

Louis Nethersole has purchased the London rights of Edwin Milton Royle's "Friends," and Charles Frohman has secured the same author's piece, "Captain Impudence," for production in England.

Ramsay Morris has completed a new three-act play, entitled "An Irish Gentleman," for Andrew Mack. Marie Bates has been engaged to play one of the leading rôles in the piece, which will be produced under the management of Rich & Harris, at the Garrick Theatre.

"The Countess de Caglac" is entered in the list of plays copyrighted at the office of the Librarian of Congress as the work of H. A. Du Souchet and Charles T. Vincent. This is the piece which has been written for May Irwin, and will be produced at the Bijou under the new title of "Miss Fitzwell."

McKee Rankin has been engaged to stage the production of George H. Broadhurst's comedy, "What Happened to Jones," at the Manhattan Theatre. Rehearsals will begin Aug. 2 under the direction of the author, and the piece will have its first production at New Haven Aug. 28, opening the regular season at the Manhattan Theatre Aug. 30.

**Drank Carbolic Acid.**

Henry Lewis, twenty-four years old, a cloth cutter, living at 447 Henderson Street, Jersey City, attempted suicide by drinking carbolic acid at 40 Wooster Street yesterday. He was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital, where it is thought he cannot recover. Despondency from inability to sleep is the only reason known for the act.

**For Painter Schilling.**

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of a check for $3 from "Rae" for Frank Schilling, the painter whose case was mentioned in THE TIMES Saturday.

## IN HONOR OF GOOD ST. ANNE

**Many Remarkable Cures of Bodily Ailments Reported by Believers Who Pray to Her.**

## A PARALYZED MAN HEALED

**Had Been Confined to a Cot in a Hospital for Nearly Six Years—Brooklyn Woman Says She Was Cured of Spine Disease.**

With the closing of the ceremonies in honor of St. Anne at the Church of St. Jean Baptiste last night many cures as a result of days of prayer were attested to. According to the statements of many persons, St. Anne hearkened to their prayers and relieved them of bodily suffering.

Michael J. Kearney of 604 Federal Street, Philadelphia, attested to the most miraculous cure of the year. Kearney is thirty-five years old, and for the past six years has been confined to a cot in a hospital most of the time, his whole right side being paralyzed. Two years ago he concluded to come on and pray to St. Anne. He came as usual this year, and as a result he went home last night entirely cured. According to the story told by Kearney, he was without the use of either his right arm or leg until three days ago. Then they slowly began to get some feeling in them. Last night he said he felt perfectly cured.

Alice Wright of 1,442 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, says that she has been entirely cured of spine disease from which she has been a sufferer for years. She says that she tried several different doctors, and was the inmate of a hospital for months. She was told of the miracles performed by prayers to St. Anne and determined to try for herself. After a few days of prayer she felt much improved, and yesterday she said her ailment had entirely vanished.

Mrs. M. F. Dunn of 1,683 Third Avenue is another whose prayers were answered. She has been afflicted with a cancer for many months, and several eminent specialists told her that her case was past human aid. Three weeks ago she began making Novenas to St. Anne and has visited the church every day. Yesterday she said that she was perfectly well and had come to offer up her thanks to the blessed saint.

Mrs. Anna Fay of 174 West Ninety-eighth Street testified that she had been cured of terrible headaches and insomnia as a result of her prayers. Mary Leahy, a five-year-old girl, was able to discard braces which she has been forced to wear for two years. Among some of the other cures reported were those of Mrs. Thomas Holland of 641 William Street, Williamsburg; sore eyes.

Henry J. Holland, 1,442 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn; chronic stomach trouble; entirely cured. William Eagan, 601 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, asthma; entirely cured. Peter Brennan, 243½ Van Horn Street, Jersey City; catarrh; entirely cured. John Kilkenan, 238 East Forty-first Street; rheumatism; greatly relieved. Mary Shore, Jersey City; rheumatism; entirely cured and able to leave her crutches at the church. Thomas Broaders, sore leg; entirely cured. Teresa Harkbus, Railroad Avenue and Eighty-four and a Half Street, Bayonne, hip disease; great relief. Mamie Hudson, 226 West Thirty-seventh Street, sore eyes; entirely cured. May Boyle, 1,532 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, St. Vitus dance; very much better. Susan Holland, 363 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, rheumatism; entirely cured. Mrs. M. O'Connor, 6 Bruckner Street, Brooklyn; rheumatism; entirely cured.

A boy and girl, accompanied by their parents, but whose names could not be learned, both suffering from lameness, were cured, according to their stories. Both left their crutches at the church yesterday afternoon. The crowd at the church last night when the closing ceremonies took place was so large that the church could not accommodate it. Long before the services were scheduled to begin there was not an inch of available space inside the church.

Father Fallon, professor in the Ottawa University, conducted the services. He took for a subject in his sermon, "the Blessed Virgin as seen in the Bible." Father Fallon said that all through the Bible the Mother of Christ appeared. "She is the masterpiece of the creation," said Father Fallon, "and nothing could be more perfect. She was the mother of God, and nothing greater can be said."

On Thursday evening a banquet will be tendered Profs. Fallon and Constantineau by the Alumni Association of the Ottawa University at the Marlborough Hotel.

## COLLEGE POINT WANTS BONDS.

**Pines for a $50,000 School and a $25,000 Water Tower.**

A special election was held at College Point yesterday upon the proposition to build a schoolhouse at a cost of $50,000. The proposition was carried by a large majority. Many women voted, most of them in favor of it. The new schoolhouse will be erected at First Avenue and Thirteenth Street. The village will also be bonded for $25,000 for the erection of a water tower. Next week there will be a special election to vote for and against bonding the town in the sum of $115,000 for the improvement of the streets.

## NATIONAL JEWISH CHAUTAUQUA

**Drs. Kohler, Harris, and Berkowitz Speak at Atlantic City.**

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 26.—At the National Jewish Chautauqua to-day the principal speaker was Dr. K. Kohler of New York. In his discussion on Bible ethics he asserted that "the Jew is the genius of the Bible ethics, and therefore the best interpreter of it. The Bible is the whole Jewish literature, and would be a dead work were it not for the survival of the Jewish people."

Dr. Henry Berkowitz of Philadelphia, Chancellor of the Chautauqua, briefly outlined the work and the anticipated good results, and Dr. M. H. Harris of New York delivered an essay on "Ezra."

## NO TREASURE ON THE HUSSAR.

**Search of English Records Explodes Tradition of Sunken Gold.**

Francis M. Eppley, a lawyer of 140 Nassau Street, who was once a believer in the tradition that there was a great treasure in the hull of the British frigate Hussar, that in 1780 sunk in the East River off East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, is now sure that it is not there, and was not there at the time of the frigate's disaster. He has received word that his application on July 9 last for the cancellation of a contract made by him with the Government for the recovery of the treasure may be granted, and that the Solicitor of the Treasury had advised Secretary Gage to that effect.

Mr. Eppley made a contract with the Government to undertake the work of recovering the treasure, the terms being that the Government should receive 10 per cent. of the find. He placed himself in communication with the British Government through the State Department in Washington, and had a search made of the records upon the subject both in England and in this country, as he wished to be sure that there was treasure to be recovered before doing any actual work to get it. The search of the records convinced him that there was no treasure in the frigate.

**New York Mail Carriers Claim $4,000.**

The mail carriers throughout the country have been granted $720,113 by the United States Court of Claims in payment for work done in excess of eight hours per day between the passage of the eight-hour law, May 24, 1888, and its enforcement, Aug. 1, in the same year. The mail carriers of New York will claim $4,000 of this sum, the larger portion of which will be distributed among the employes of the General Post Office, and smaller sums at Stations C, D, and L. The sums range from $20 to $80. The case has been pending in the Court of Claims since the Fall of 1888.

**Sale of Buildings Postponed.**

The sale of buildings to be removed or demolished to make space for the new east side parks in the Seventh, Tenth, and Thirteenth Wards has been postponed to Monday, Aug. 2. The sale had been set for this morning, but a delegation of storekeepers from the condemned district waited on Acting Mayor Jeroloman yesterday, and in a conference, at which President McMillan of the Park Board was present, claimed they would be ruined in business if forced to quit on short notice. Two hundred and twenty-five buildings were to have been sold.

## WOODRUFF MAY ARBITRATE.

**He Is Said to be Willing to Act as a Peacemaker Between Platt and Worth.**

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff has been selected as a peacemaker between Senator Platt and Jacob Worth. At least this was said yesterday to be one result of the conference at the Oriental Hotel last Sunday.

The quarrel between Platt and Worth is just at this time causing Republican leaders a great deal of apprehension. They fear disaster this Fall unless a peace is patched up.

The Lieutenant Governor, his friends say, is just the man to do it. He is friendly to both, and although he said last evening that he would be glad to harmonize the warring elements, he had not been formally asked to do so. It is believed, however, that he has been selected for this mission.

"I have long been on friendly terms with both Platt and Worth," said Mr. Woodruff. "In Kings County, as in the State, I am always with the organization, and, therefore, with Mr. Worth, although I am thrown in more with the Willis people than with the Worth people here. To Mr. Worth's efforts, as well as to Mr. Platt, am I indebted for my nomination as Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Worth, I see, gives me due credit for my share in his appointment as County Clerk. When I requested Gov. Morton to appoint him successor to Mr. Saffen, the Governor said:

"'I will do as you ask, provided you are willing to accept the entire responsibility for the appointment.' I said I was, and I have had no reason to regret the position I then took."

The story told a few days ago, purporting to show that Congressman Fischer and Naval Officer Robert A. Sharkey had gone over to Platt, was dispelled yesterday by those two gentlemen, who made it plain that they were still in the Worth camp. Mr. Fischer was in close conference with Sheriff Buttling for two hours. When he was leaving the Sheriff's office he was asked point blank if he had formed an alliance with Senator Platt.

"I have been asked that question several times to-day," said he. "My answer is that I am still what you would call a Worth man. As Mr. Worth votes in the coming convention so shall I vote."

Mr. Sharkey also took pains yesterday to say that he was still with Worth. "You can count me in with Worth," said Mr. Sharkey. "I have formed no alliance with Mr. Platt in the sense that the newspapers have reported me to be under obligations to him."

## PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE

**Discussion Over Relations of Whitney and Flower to the Party.**

The Committee on Political Activity of the Progressive Democratic League met at the Hotel Bartholdi last night to discuss certain features of the local political situation. The chief subject of discussion was the relation that William C. Whitney, ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, and some others now bear to the Democratic Party. A warm debate and interchange of views followed. Chairman Saunders declared that no effort should be spared to prevent men who had opposed Bryan last year from dictating the policy of the party or naming its candidates.

The committee also discussed the position and progress of the Citizens' Union. It was stated that the union is trying to induce labor men to join its organization. The interests of the workingmen, it was declared by several speakers, would not be protected by the Citizens' Union, even if it got into power, and that its pretenses to the contrary were not to be believed. Senator Platt, it was said, would soon secure control of the union, and would then use it for his own purposes.

**LABOR MEETING CALLED.**

**Leaders Will Arrange for a Big Gathering at Cooper Union.**

A number of labor leaders have called a meeting at Brevoort Hall, 154 East Fifty-fourth Street, for to-morrow night. Among these leaders are Richard A. Cooney, Master Workman of District Assembly No. 49; Thomas O'Reilly of Brooklyn Telegraphers' Union No. 220, Thomas Collins of Railroad Union No. 75, and Henry Hicks of Building Construction Union No. 253.

It has been called to arrange for a big mass meeting later at Cooper Union, at which will be discussed the question of municipal ownership of public franchises. The labor men say that they will nominate an Assemblyman and an Alderman in every district that sends a gold delegation to the City Convention. Some of them said that there is talk of L. E. Quigg resigning from his seat in the House, and that if he does he will be succeeded by John Parsons of the Letter Carriers' Association. Mr. Parsons has just been put in charge of the Labor Bureau, 1 Madison Avenue.

**Work of Citizens' Union.**

D. J. Kelt, Chairman of the Sixteenth Assembly District organization of the Citizens' Union, said last night that he has just organized a campaign committee of forty, and has a Captain at work in every election district. "We are receiving support," he said, "from former lieutenants, both of Tammany Hall and of the Republican organization, who have come out in favor of Seth Low. The Empire League, with a membership of 150, formerly a Republican club, has indorsed the Union in a body, and is holding meetings at 370 East Houston Street every Thursday evening."

**Will Not Consult Croker.**

Tammany leaders denied yesterday the rumor that Justice Truax had gone to England to consult Richard Croker about candidates for the city offices. They also said that there is no truth in the statement that the Justice has been seriously considered as Tammany's candidate for Mayor. Nobody, they say, has gone to England with any authority to confer with Croker about the approaching campaign.

**Senator Platt at Manhattan.**

Senator T. C. Platt was in the city several hours yesterday, and saw a few politicians. He soon returned to Manhattan Beach, where he has decided to remain for the rest of the season.

## CONVICT BANKER PARDONED.

**President's Second Act of Clemency in the Kings County Penitentiary.**

For the second time this month a pardon from President McKinley was received at the Kings County Penitentiary. The fortunate prisoner was Horace G. Allis, formerly Vice President of the First National Bank at Little Rock, Ark., and shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday morning he left the institution a free man. Allis was accompanied by his sister Louise, who ever since his imprisonment has passed much of her time between Little Rock, Washington, and this city in an endeavor to secure his release.

The technical offense charged against Allis was violating the banking laws, which meant in his case that the bank of which he was the second officer was wrecked after a series of disastrous investments in 1895, but which he afterward made good by disposing of his property. Allis was sentenced by Judge Sanborn of Little Rock to a term of five years. He arrived at the penitentiary June 5, 1895, and had he not been pardoned would have remained there until Jan. 5, 1899.

**Police Raid on Fruit Vendors.**

The fruit vendors who do business near Benjamin Franklin's Statue, in Printing House Square, were panic-stricken yesterday by the advent of a squad of policemen, who corraled them and demanded a display of licenses. A quantity of fruit was scattered over the sidewalk in the wild attempt to escape. The peddlers who had no licenses were marched off to the station house. The raid was the result of an order from Deputy Chief Cortright to arrest street vendors who had no licenses. This is said to be due to Acting Mayor Jeroloman's action. He is opposed to granting certificates of application to vendors who have applied for licenses and are waiting for them.

**Mayor Hoos Advocates Economy.**

Mayor Hoos of Jersey City last night sent to the Finance Board a message vetoing the appointment of Garwood Ferris and C. C. Vermeule as engineers to prepare plans for a new water supply, on the ground that the original concurrent resolution had not been sent to him. He also advised the board to reduce the salaries of all the city officials, which he said had been greatly increased under Mayor Wanser's administration, and he thought it time the municipal expenses should be decreased. Both messages were tabled.

## HOLDING FOR DOLLAR WHEAT.

**Woodford County (Ky.) Farmers Have 700,000 Bushels, Very Little of Which Has Been Sold.**

VERSAILLES, Ky., July 26.—Woodford County has produced one of the finest wheat crops in the State. The harvest has just been completed, and the yield is 700,000 bushels, ranging from 18 to 40 bushels an acre.

Most of the farmers are storing it, hoping to obtain higher prices, for their wheat, very little having been sold. The farmers hope to get a dollar a bushel.

**ATCHISON'S BIG GRAIN RUSH.**

**Shops Already Unable to Supply Cars Enough to Meet the Demand.**

CHICAGO, July 26.—The officials of the Atchison Road are hopeful that the movement of the season's crop of grain in the West will give the road the largest earnings it has ever had. If the threatened rush of the grain shippers in the direction of Galveston can be averted by the railroads it is thought that the Atchison will move at least 40,000,000 bushels out of Kansas and Texas before the close of the year.

At present the shops at Topeka cannot turn out cars with sufficient rapidity to meet the demands made upon the road by the grain shippers. Other Western roads report similar conditions, and all expect a largely increased business as soon as the grain begins to move.

## NEW ILLINOIS LINE.

**From Chicago to Peoria, Through the Coal Fields.**

CHICAGO, July 26.—A new railroad company, to build a line parallel to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy from Cook County to Peoria, a distance of 142 miles, has been incorporated, and is called the Chicago and Southwestern. The Chicago terminal has not yet been secured, although the Peoria terminal has.

Seventy miles of the road are through the coal fields.

It is to be a single-track, broad-gauge road, and thoroughly equipped. Work will begin this Fall, and the road will be in operation next year. The officers are: President—B. F. Richolson, Chicago; Vice President—J. M. McNab, Mount Palatine; Treasurer—A. H. Miller, Chicago; Secretary—E. Giroux, Chicago; Chief Engineer—S. M. Rowe, Chicago.

## DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

**Horace B. Rawson.**

Horace B. Rawson of 377½ Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, died Saturday, at Greenwood Lake, N. J., of heart disease.

Mr. Rawson was born in Waldoborough, Me., forty-six years ago. He had lived in Brooklyn for the past twenty-four years. He was identified with the coast trade, and since 1881 had been in partnership with his brother, George S. Rawson, at 45 South Street. Mr. Rawson was active in Kings County politics. He was a member of the County General Committee and of the Twenty-third Ward organization. He was also a member of the Maritime Exchange, the Builders' Material Exchange, Union League Club, Invincible Club, Royal Arcanum, and the Immediate Relief Association. He is survived by his widow and two daughters.

Funeral services will take place at the house at 8 o'clock this evening. The burial will be in Greenwood.

**Col. John B. Anderson.**

Col. John B. Anderson, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Central Kansas, is dead. He was born in Washington County, Penn., eighty years ago, and was graduated from Washington and Jefferson College in 1832. He was at one time General Superintendent of the New Albany and Chicago Railroad, and in 1850 was General Superintendent of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway. At the opening of the civil war he was Superintendent of Transportation of the Louisville and Nashville Railway, and the Commander of the Army of the Cumberland placed him in charge of all the military railways in his department. Secretary of War Stanton recognized his valuable services and conferred upon him the title of Colonel in 1863. Of late years he had been identified with different railroad projects in the West.

**Mrs. Fannie Dessau.**

Mrs. Fannie Dessau died from the effects of a complication of diseases at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. G. Cohen of 1,186 Madison Avenue, yesterday, in the seventy-eighth year of her age. Six children survive her. Among them are Dr. S. Henry Dessau and Mrs. Minnie E. Louis of this city. Mrs. Dessau was of English parentage, and when a girl removed with her parents to this country, settling in Macon, Ga., where she married Abraham Dessau. She was widely known through her charitable works. During the war she visited the soldiers' hospitals near her home and ministered to the sick and injured. Funeral services will be held at 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning at Mrs. Cohen's home, at which the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil will officiate. Interment will be at Macon, Ga.

**S. Alpheus Smith.**

S. Alpheus Smith of Brooklyn died yesterday morning at his home, 327 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, after an illness of a little over a week. He was eighty-two years of age, and had lived in Brooklyn since 1837. He had been an employe of the Custom House for over thirty-five years, and was the first Secretary of the Republican General Committee of Kings County, a position he held for seven years. Mr. Smith was a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, and was for a time Deputy Grand Master of New York State and Past Grand Master of the State of New Jersey, where he lived prior to 1857. He is survived by his widow, three sons, and two daughters. Funeral services will be held at the house this evening. Burial will be in the cemetery at Plainfield, N. J.

**Isaac Carhart.**

Isaac Carhart of 387 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, died Sunday at Germantown, N. Y., at the age of eighty-three years. He left Brooklyn last June for Saratoga, and about ten days ago went to Germantown. The remains were taken to Brooklyn for burial. The funeral will take place from the house at 8 o'clock this evening. Mr. Carhart was a member of the Society of Old Brooklynites, a Director of the Brooklyn Insurance Company, and a Director of the Mechanics' Bank since its organization.

**Mrs. T. M. B. Packard.**

Mrs. T. M. B. Packard died yes

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
E. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS,
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Streets, Albany.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.

HAVEN & STOUT
Members New York Stock Exchange.
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall.
Margin Accounts. Investment Securities.
Telephone, Nos. 3157 and 3158 Cortlandt.

FINANCIAL.

To the holders of certificates, issued by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON, upon the deposit of

1st Mortgage Bonds of the
Oregon Short Line Railway Co

The Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Co. having been reorganized, subject to the Mortgage securing the Oregon Short Line Bonds, and without any disturbance thereof, notice is hereby given, that upon the presentation, at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON, of the certificates issued upon the deposits of said Oregon Short Line Bonds and the payment of ten dollars per bond, the amount of bonds mentioned in said certificates will be delivered to bearer.

R. C. MARTIN, Chairman.

OREGON SHORT LINE RAILWAY CO.
First Mortgage 6 % Bonds.

On and after August 2, 1897, **coupons** maturing August 1, 1897, on **Oregon Short Line Railway Company** first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the **Guaranty Trust Company of New York**, 65 Cedar Street, New York, or at the office of the **Oregon Short Line Railroad Company**, 37 Ames Building, Boston.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD,
Acting Treasurer.

To the Four Per Cent. and Five Per Cent Bondholders of the
Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company
and Six Per Cent. Bondholders of the
Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company and Hocking Coal and Railroad Co.

Referring to our notice of FEBRUARY 25, 1897, further notice is now given to all holders of the above-described bonds that same must be deposited with us not later than AUGUST 14, 1897, in order to participate in any plan of reorganization. Deposits after that date, if received at all, will be subject to such penalties as we may determine.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 20th, 1897.
GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA R. R. CO.
7 PER CENT. BONDS
MATURING OCTOBER 1ST, 1899.

Holders of the above Bonds are advised that, until further notice, they can have such Bonds extended at 4½ per cent. to July 1, 1941, upon the payment of $30 per $1,000 Bond.

Bondholders desiring to avail themselves of this privilege should forward their Bonds with all unmatured coupons attached and a cheque for the amount charged for extension to the undersigned, from whom any further information desired can be obtained.

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

CERTIFICATES OF INTEREST
in respect of
UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
Six Per Cent. Gold Collateral Trust Notes.

Thirty dollars, ($30,) being the full amount of Warrant No. 1 from the above described Certificates will be paid on August 1, 1897, upon surrender of said warrant at our office, 23 Wall Street, New York, or at the office of Jacob C. Rogers, 43 State Street, Boston.

J. P MORGAN & CO.,
Depositaries.

LEHIGH VALLEY
& Philadelphia Securities
DEALT IN BY
E. & C. RANDOLPH,
7 NASSAU ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.


# THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

## Stock market nervous and irregular.

As foreshadowed in THE NEW YORK TIMES, yesterday was made a test day by the reactionists in the stock market. They were alert and active from start to finish. At the opening of business they made a concerted charge, which had some effect; stop orders were caught and quotations thereby made to look weak. But, made especially plain by the attacks, there was buying by the commission houses, which, both in volume and readiness, disclosed a telling confidence.

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After a day of aggressive pounding, stock market values showed more advances than declines. In only two or three instances were there recessions in the railroad list equal to a point or more, while there were many gains to that extent.

St. Paul and Burlington closed with as much as a whole point decline apiece, but the rest of the Granger list was firm. Rock Island, for example, being under terrific pressure the whole day through, lost less than one-half of 1 per cent., and that through a large extension of a short interest, which was already dangerously unwieldy.

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In the industrial list of stocks, the raiding contingent had some success beyond what they were able to score in the railway shares. Sugar Trust was their special target. Having closed on Saturday at 144, it was yesterday hammered down under 140, which was hailed as a great accomplishment by the contingent which began to be actively bearish when the quotation was under 110.

***

As the activity of yesterday proceeded the reactionists put out new short contracts on a more liberal scale than lately they have been brave enough to attempt. They caught some slim-margin traders napping, and they were jubilant over a discovery they claimed to have made that certificates in the names of insiders were being delivered—indicating that those insiders were unloading.

What unprejudiced observers considered curious in all this bear liveliness was the fact that no bull support seemed anywhere provided; the raiders were shown no opposition; such a feature in such a market is sometimes suggestive of shrewd planning to extend a short interest and to give it foolhardy confidence. Few Wall Street veterans have any notion that the Sugar Trust campaign on the Stock Exchange is over.

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Quite apart from the work of the professional talent, trying to force a setback, there was nothing surprising in the nervousness of yesterday's stock market. So much hippodromed has been the progress of tariff legislation that the final completion of that legislation naturally served as a signal for the taking of profits by many people who bought early in the Congressional session and have been ever since awaiting the Tariff bill passage.

***

Government bonds were strong. The 4s, 1925, registered, advanced ½, the coupons ¼; the 4s, 1907, registered, ¼, and the 5s, registered, ¼. There were sales of $5,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 111¾; $11,000 do, coupon, at 112¼; $2,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 124¼; $1,000 do, coupon, at 125¼, and $2,000 5s, registered, at 114.

***

In State bonds, $1,000 Alabama, Class B, sold at 104¾.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Stocks Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Sug. Ref. pf... | ½ | Nat. Linseed Oil.... | ½ |
| American Tobacco... | 2⅜ | Nat. Starch 2d pf... | 1 |
| Brooklyn Un. Gas... | ½ | N. Y., Chi. & St. L.. | ½ |
| Canadian Pacific.... | ⅝ | Oregon R. & Nav... | ½ |
| Consol. Gas.... | ⅞ | Phts., C., C. & St. L. | ½ |
| Del. & Hudson.... | 1½ | Reading 1st pf.... | ⅝ |
| Del., Lack. & West. | ½ | Reading 2d pf..... | 1⅜ |
| Detroit Gas..... | 1 | Rio Gr. Western pf.. | 1½ |
| Ed. Ill. of N. Y.. | 1 | St. P. & Omaha pf.. | 3 |
| L. E. & Western.... | ⅝ | Stand. R. & T..... | ½ |
| Manhattan..... | ½ | Union Pacific..... | ½ |
| Minn. & St. Louis... | ½ | U. S. Leather pf.... | ½ |
| Minn. & St. Louis pf. | 1⅜ | U. S. Rubber..... | ½ |
| Missouri Pacific.... | ⅞ | Western Gas..... | 3¾ |
| Mobile & Ohio..... | 1½ | | |

**Stocks Declined.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Cotton Oil pf... | 1 | Chi. & Northwest.... | ½ |
| Am. Sp. Mfg..... | ½ | Col., H. V. & Tol. pf. | 6 |
| Am. Sugar Refs.... | 4⅜ | Louis. & Nashville... | ⅞ |
| Ann Arbor pf..... | 1 | N. Y. Sus. & West. | ⅝ |
| Bay State Gas..... | ½ | N. Y., Sus. & W. pf. | ½ |
| Brooklyn R. T..... | ⅝ | Northern Pacific pf.. | ⅝ |
| Chi., Bur. & Qy.... | 1⅛ | St. P. & Duluth..... | 1 |
| Chi., Mil. & St. P... | 1 | | |

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Bonds Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Col. Mid. 1st, t. r... | 1 | Seaside & B. B. 1st.. | 1 |
| Kan. Pac. con., t. r.. | 2⅜ | Stand. R. & T. inc.. | 1 |
| Mo., K. & E. 1st..... | 1½ | Third Avenue 5s.... | 1¼ |
| Mo. Pacific con..... | 1½ | U. P. ext., s. f. 8s, t. r. | 1½ |
| N. Y., S. & W. gen. 5 | | Wilkes. & East. 1st.. | 2½ |
| Pac. of Mo. 2d ext.. | 1⅜ | | |

There were no declines.

### MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1 per cent.

Time money, 1½@2 per cent. for sixty days, 2 per cent. for ninety days, 2½ per cent. for four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $69,268,527; balances, $4,988,535; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $339,051.

Money on call in London, ¼@½ per cent. Discount in the open market, ¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.87 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.86@$4.86¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼ for demand, $4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.85½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—5c discount. Boston—10c discount @par. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 10c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—Par.

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The New York money market at the beginning of the week is unchanged. Call money yesterday ruled dull at 1 per cent.; loans of that sort were few. Commercial paper was inactive, although there seemed to be more choice bills for sale than for some days. Time money was quiet.

### THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 17¾, and Erie first preferred, ½, to 37½. Declined—St. Paul, 1, to 80¾; Louisville and Nashville, ⅞, to 54⅜; Illinois Central, ½, to 102¼; Reading, ⅜, to 12; Erie, ¼, to 15⅝, and Atchison, ⅛, to 13½. New York Central sold at 104½ and Pennsylvania at 54⅞. British consols closed unchanged, at 112 13-16 for money and ⅛ higher, at 112⅞, for the account.

The Bank of England gained on balance £25,000. In Paris, rentes closed at 104f 77½c. Exchange on London, 25f 10c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 185.20, in Lisbon at 47¼, and in Rome at 104.72.

### SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

The Chattanooga Tradesman's Southern correspondents report an activity in industrial operations that is very encouraging under existing circumstances. The coal miners' strike threatens to retard business, but an early settlement is hoped for.

In the Southern States the strike has not been serious. Matters have been amicably settled in the Birmingham district, and the men who were out have resumed work. The miners in West Virginia are fairly well satisfied with present conditions, and only a few mines are idle. In the Jellico district, in Tennessee, the miners are still idle, and considerable destitution is reported.

The situation in iron and steel shows little change since last week. Operations are active with favorable outlook, and three additional furnaces will be put in blast at Birmingham.

The demand for lumber is steady. Prices have an upward tendency, and a live business is expected when the Fall season opens.

## A CROP MARKET.

Believers in a reaction to come immediately after the passage of the Tariff bill have been numerous in Wall Street. In fact, so prevalent has been this idea that it would almost seem that the whole strength of the market was generally supposed to have been dependent upon and resulting directly from the approaching settlement of the tariff question. Apropos of this, Mr. Thomas H. Bolmer of the Stock Exchange firm of Prince & Whitely said yesterday, in talking to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"The people who imagine that this is a tariff market are going to find themselves badly mistaken. This is a crop market. It will go on broadening and advancing as the crops become more and more assured and as grain prices show the large profits to come to the farmer, as a consequence of the heavy foreign demand for his products.

"A great many people in Wall Street have been laboring under the impression that with the passage of the Tariff bill this advance in stocks would culminate. They have looked for a general profit-taking movement, on the theory that with the bill passed all the good news would be out, and that there would be nothing left on which to bull stocks. As a result of that belief, many stocks were sold to-day, both for long and short account. The speculative long interest of the traders has been diminished and their short account extended.

"But these speculators have calculated without a proper understanding of the nature of the market. The advance that we have already seen has been based primarily upon crop prospects. Of course, the approach of the final settlement of the tariff question has had something to do with it—people have appreciated the fact that such a settlement would end the uncertainty and greatly clear the business atmosphere. But the expectation of large crops and of high prices for American cereal products, meaning increased wealth for the whole country, and a consequent revival in business, has been the essential factor. It has been this more than the tariff matter that has improved the general sentiment and made both speculators and investors confident buyers of securities.

"The bull market is by no means at an end. As a result of the liquidation of the stocks held by these believers in a tariff market, there may be a reaction. But it will be nothing more. And on that reaction stocks are a purchase for much higher prices.

"This belief that the market has reached its top is not altogether unnatural. It must be considered that there are in the Street at the present time a great many young men—men who have not been here very long and who have never seen a real bull market. In their few years of experience in Wall Street, they have seen every rise culminate with some event, the anticipation of which was responsible for the advance. And they have seen the greatest profits come from selling stocks on such advances. They have made their money on the short side, and a bull movement which will go further than 15 or 20 points is something which they cannot comprehend.

"Personally, I see no reason why any one should expect more than a slight reaction in the market at this time. I believe that stocks are on their way to a very much higher level, and I think that within ten days or even less you will see the market active and strong again. The bull movement is not over. There is much of it yet to come. And the people who have sold stocks in expectation of a decline after the passage of the Tariff bill will buy them back at much higher prices."

## COAL DEAL RUMORS.

The Street is full of vague rumors of a pending coal deal which is to develop within the next three or four days. No one seems to know much of its nature and such explanations as are to be had are all at variance with one another. Most of the rumors connect Susquehanna and Western's name with the deal, and Delaware and Hudson also seems to be popular with the guessers.

The coal stocks all showed strength yesterday. Delaware and Hudson was the most conspicuous of the group, making a rapid advance to 117 on a limited volume of transactions. Later the stock receded fractionally, scoring a net gain of 1½ points for the day. The Readings were also strong, the first preferred stock being especially conspicuous. Nearly 31,000 shares of the latter were dealt in. It fluctuated rapidly, selling up to 51¾. The second preferred was even stronger, advancing to 30. Reading common sold as high as 24½.

Jersey Central advanced to 89¾ in the early dealings, but later declined and closed with a fractional loss for the day. Just before the close the company's June statement was given out as follows:

Gross Earnings—1897, $1,026,082.54; 1896, $1,041,237.23; decrease, $15,154.69.

Operating Expenses and Taxes—1897, $651,792.13; 1896, $654,343.45; decrease, $2,551.32.

Net—1897, $374,290.41; 1896, $386,893.78; decrease, $12,603.37.

This makes a showing of Jersey Central's gross earnings for the first six months of 1897 of $3,526,597, against $3,742,504 in the corresponding period of last year—a decrease in gross earnings of $216,000. The showing of net earnings is relatively better, for the Jersey Central management has been enforcing many economies.

The Jersey Central earnings as quoted do not include the operations of its auxiliary property, the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company.

## FEAR OF A CAR FAMINE.

The demand for cars for hauling grain from the West is rapidly growing. Railroads are already beginning to figure on the possibility of a car famine, and all of the Western roads are making every effort to secure the speedy transit of loaded cars and their prompt return to those points from which shipments are made.

The demand for cars this year has opened earlier than is usually the case. It is seldom there is any demand for cars before Aug. 1, but it opened this year July 1, and at the present time shipments are as heavy as they are in ordinary years by Aug. 10.

The heavy shipments so far are in wheat from Kansas and the Southwestern wheat belt. Some of the new crop of wheat has already reached Chicago, and from nearly every station along the railroad lines in Kansas and Southern Missouri, the farming districts of the Indian Territory, and Northern Texas there comes the same report of heavy crops and an immediate demand for cars.

The roads running through Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the Dakotas are not yet in need of cars for hauling grain, and it is not probable there will be any special demand before the middle of August or the first of September.

In addition to the demand for cars for new grain there are likely to be extensive shipments of grain now in cribs which has been held for higher prices. The railroads throughout the West are lined with cribs holding corn which farmers have been holding back in anticipation of an advance. The new crop promises to be so abundant that farmers are discouraged over the situation, and at any time this may begin moving toward the East in considerable quantities. If this should be the case then those roads which do a corn business will find an earlier demand for cars than is now anticipated.

The Rock Island, which runs into the great wheat belt of the West and Southwest, has already found an unusual demand for cars for this season of the year. It is now seeking to push shipments through as rapidly as possible, and to return cars without delay. It expects its heaviest traffic to continue well on toward the 1st of October. The Santa Fé has also had a considerable demand for cars, but it is not nearly so heavy now as it is expected to be in a short time.

From all portions of the West there comes the same report of a probable shortage in the car supply.

### SOME NEW ENGLAND PROFITS.

The importance of the copper mining industry to New England, as shown by the amount of dividends paid on the shares of leading mines, is pointed out by a Boston authority.

This year makes a new record for heavy dividend payments, the total declared and paid by mines mainly owned in Boston already exceeding the aggregate of the full year 1896, which was the largest of any year on record since the establishment of the industry.

The Calumet and Hecla has paid $30 per share already, or $5 more than in the whole of last year. In years preceding 1896 $20 per annum was paid, sometimes but $15. Last year made a record, it was thought, but in seven months of 1897 $30 per share has been paid. There are 100,000 shares of stock, and this one mine has given $3,000,000 in dividends, most of it to Boston, already in 1897, with $10 per share, or $1,000,000 more expected before the end of the year. In 1892 and 1893 the Boston and Montana paid nothing; in 1894, $2 per share; in 1895, $7; in 1896, $10, and in 1897, $12, of which $9 already has been disbursed. Two companies pay this year which did not in 1896, one of them, the Atlantic, resuming dividends after five years' suspension.

In all $5,510,000 actually has been paid by seven copper mining companies of Boston interest to date this year, and a conservative estimate adds $1,630,000 more for later disbursements in 1897, or $7,140,000 for the full year. This contrasts with $5,485,000 in 1896, with average price of copper in the two years not materially different, say 11 cents per pound. Eleven years ago, or in 1887, with a little higher average price of the metal, only $1,370,000 was paid in dividends. The Calumet and Hecla alone has paid more than twice as much already in 1897, and for the year will pay three times as much; the Montana's 1897 total is much larger.

The year of highest average of late was in 1890, under the so-called French syndicate "corner"; 15½ cents averaged for copper, and nine mines paid dividends aggregating $4,040,000; this year, with copper 4 cents or more under the 1890 average, $3,000,000 more is paid in dividends. The results of modern appliances and reduced cost, together with the extraordinary foreign demand, which absorbs production despite its heavy increase to the largest total on record, are seen in this remarkable prosperity of the copper-mining industry at a time of general business hesitation.

The United States is producing copper at the rate of almost 500,000,000 pounds per annum, and selling at good prices. For the first half of 1897 Europe took 150,000,000 pounds of American copper; in the first half of 1895, two years ago, it bought hardly more than one-half as much. This explains where our copper companies obtained their market, for home consumption of the metal has diminished in the three years of depression. Since the establishment of the industry at Lake Superior, Boston copper mines there have paid a total of $75,871,120 in dividends, $49,850,000 of it by the Calumet and Hecla. Add the $6,275,000 paid by Boston and Montana, and $82,146,120 is the total.

Before the last year of the century ends, the $100,000,000 total of dividends paid on Boston investments in copper mines will be reached—a grand record indeed, satisfactorily explaining the constant interest in affairs cupriferous in that city.

### BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59@60. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46@47¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 341,025.83 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 27 3-16d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

| | |
|---|---|
| Imports, Jan. 1 to date..... | $2,079,747 |
| Exports in the same period..... | 25,082,966 |
| Net exports..... | $23,003,219 |
| Net exports, 1896..... | 30,751,604 |
| Net exports, 1895..... | 13,732,176 |
| Net exports, 1894..... | 62,276,745 |
| Net exports, 1893..... | 57,687,787 |

***

On the Stock Exchange 500 shares of Phenix sold at .07. On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Chollar sold at .70, 1,000 shares Comstock bonds at .05, 400 shares Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10, 300 shares Mollie Gibson at .50, and 800 shares Pharmacist at .10. On the Mining Exchange 3,200 shares of Annetta sold at .42¼@.42@.43, 3,500 shares Miami at .33½@.34, 300 shares Creede and Cripple Creek at .01¼@.01, 1,000 shares Cannon Ball at .01, 2,600 shares Jack Pot at .05½@.05¼@.05½, 700 shares Jefferson at .08, and 3,000 shares New Haven at .02.

### BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| America..... | 320 | Lincoln National.... | 750 |
| Am. Exchange..... | 168 | Manhattan..... | 215 |
| Broadway..... | 225 | Mechanics'..... | 190 |
| Butch. & Drovers'.. | 100 | Mercantile..... | 160 |
| Central National... | 160 | Merchants'..... | 140 |
| Chase National..... | 400 | Merchants' Exch'ge. | 112 |
| Chatham..... | 290 | Metropolis..... | 440 |
| Chemical..... | 4000 | Nassau..... | 140 |
| City..... | 500 | National Union..... | 200 |
| Citizens'..... | 125 | New Amsterdam..... | 200 |
| Commerce..... | 200 | New York..... | 230 |
| Continental..... | 130 | N. Y. Nat. Exch'ge. | 80 |
| Corn Exchange..... | 285 | Ninth National..... | 85 |
| East River..... | 120 | Nat. Bank of N. Am. | 130 |
| Fifth Avenue..... | 3000 | Pacific..... | 170 |
| First Nat. of S. I.. | 120 | Park..... | 256 |
| Fourth National.... | 170 | People's..... | 205 |
| Gallatin National.. | 310 | Phenix..... | 103 |
| Garfield National... | 500 | Republic..... | 143 |
| German-American .. | 110 | Seaboard National.. | 166 |
| Germania..... | 300 | Shoe & Leather..... | 91 |
| Greenwich..... | 140 | State of New York.. | 108 |
| Hanover..... | 330 | Third National..... | 25 |
| Hudson River..... | 150 | Tradesmen's..... | 100 |
| Imp. & Traders'.... | 515 | U. S. National..... | 175 |
| Irving..... | 140 | West Side..... | 275 |
| Leather Manuf'rs'.. | 150 | Western National.... | 115 |

### TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Available cash balance..... | $239,273,843 |
| Gold reserve..... | 143,736,217 |
| Net silver..... | 32,910,314 |
| United States notes in the Treasury.. | 27,942,666 |
| Treasury notes of 1890..... | 31,859,232 |
| Total receipts this day..... | 3,763,132 |
| Total receipts this month..... | 34,378,557 |
| Total receipts this year..... | 34,378,557 |
| Total expenditures this day..... | 1,450,000 |
| Total expenditures this month..... | 44,670,000 |
| Total expenditures this year..... | 44,670,000 |
| Deposits in National banks..... | 19,881,614 |
| National bank notes received to-day for redemption..... | 512,263 |
| Government receipts from internal revenue..... | 3,003,748 |
| Customs..... | 674,521 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 54,861 |

### Attachment Against a China Bank.

Deputy Sheriff Lipsky received an attachment yesterday against the National Bank of China of Hongkong for $1,697, in favor of Frank Aiello on a draft. It was served on the Bank of Montreal.

### OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

**Traction Quotations.**

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue..... | 202 | 206 |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st.... | 106 | 110 |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d.... | 107 | 110 |
| Broadway Surface 1st 5s..... | 115 | 118 |
| Broadway Surface 2d..... | 104 | 108 |
| Brooklyn City Railroad, ex dividend. | 190 | 191 |
| Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s..... | 78 | 80 |
| Brooklyn Elevated..... | ¾ | 1 |
| Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s.... | 104 | 106 |
| Buffalo Crosstown 5s..... | 106 | 108 |
| Buffalo Street Railway stock, ex div. | 71 | 73 |
| Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols.. | 109 | 111 |
| Central Park, N. & E. River..... | 172 | 175 |
| Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s..... | 113 | 117 |
| Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R..... | 155 | 165 |
| Eighth Avenue Railroad..... | 320 | 325 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av..... | 39 | 42 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st... | 116 | 118 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d... | 68 | 69 |
| Kings County Traction..... | 43 | 45 |
| New Orleans Traction Co. (new)..... | 6 | 8 |
| New Orleans Traction preferred.... | 27 | 31 |
| Ninth Avenue Railroad..... | 160 | 170 |
| Steinway R. R. 6s..... | 114 | 116 |
| Second Avenue Railroad stock..... | 120 | 130 |
| Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s..... | 108½ | 110 |
| Sixth Avenue Railroad stock..... | 190 | 200 |
| Third Avenue Railroad..... | 150 | 151 |
| Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Brooklyn City).... | 106 | 108 |
| Worcester (Mass.) Traction..... | 14½ | 15 |
| Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf..... | 90 | 93 |

**Ferry Securities.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hoboken Ferry stock, ex dividend... | 81 | 82 |
| Hoboken Ferry 5s..... | 106 | 107 |
| Metropolitan Ferry 5s..... | 108 | 110 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s..... | 95 | 98 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock..... | 74 | 76 |
| Union Ferry stock..... | 63½ | 64¾ |
| Union Ferry 5s..... | 104½ | 106½ |

**Natural Gas.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fort Wayne Gas stock..... | 83 | 84 |
| Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int..... | 93 | 95 |
| Indianapolis Gas stock, ex dividend. | 150 | 153 |
| Indianapolis Gas 1st..... | 107 | 108 |
| Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s..... | 94½ | 98 |
| Lafayette Gas Company stock..... | 88 | 90 |
| Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock.. | 57 | 58 |
| Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s..... | 75 | 77 |
| Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend... | 55 | 60 |
| Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex interest... | 72 | 75 |

**Illuminating Gas.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Columbus Gas, ex dividend..... | 78 | 80 |
| Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.... | 75 | 81 |
| Consolidated Gas of N. J. stock.... | 17 | 20 |
| Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock. | 70 | 77 |
| Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds. | 101¾ | 102½ |
| Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y., ex div.. | 260 | 290 |
| Grand Rapids Gas stock..... | 71½ | 73 |
| Mutual Gas Company of New York.. | 260 | 270 |
| Madison (Wis.) stock, ex div..... | 47 | 49 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock.. | 90 | 91½ |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf., ex div... | 115 | 116 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.. | 112 | 113 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex. int.. | 105½ | 107 |
| St. Paul Gas bonds..... | 79 | 82 |
| Standard Gas, New York, ex div.... | 110 | 112 |
| Standard Gas, New York pf., ex div. | 120 | 122 |
| Standard Gas, New York 1st..... | 114 | 118 |
| Syracuse Gas stock..... | 20 | 26 |
| Syracuse Gas 5s..... | 98 | 100 |
| Western Gas Co., Milwaukee, ex div. | 78 | 79 |
| Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee.. | 101 | 102 |

**Industrials.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| American Bank Note..... | 43 | 45 |
| American Typefounders'..... | 29 | 32 |
| Barney & Smith common..... | 7 | 11 |
| Celluloid Company stock..... | 57 | 62 |
| Cramps' Ship Yard stock..... | 55 | 62 |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin..... | 1 | 4 |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin pf..... | 17 | 20 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. pf., ex div. | 73 | 76 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds.. | 97 | 100 |
| Lorillard Company pf..... | 105 | 108 |
| Michigan-Peninsular Car..... | 8 | 12 |
| Michigan-Peninsular Car pf..... | 44 | 50 |
| Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds... | 84 | 87 |
| New York Air Brake Company..... | 18 | 20 |
| New York Biscuit Company..... | 105 | 108 |
| Nicaragua Canal Con. (new)..... | 1 | 4 |
| Pennsylvania Coal..... | 320 | 332 |
| Pratt & Whitney..... | 7 | 10 |
| Pratt & Whitney pf..... | 55 | 60 |
| Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend.... | 310 | 311 |
| Trenton Potteries..... | 9 | 11 |
| Trenton Potteries pf..... | 46 | 48 |
| Union Typewriter..... | 6 | 7 |
| Union Typewriter 1st..... | 84 | 86 |
| Union Typewriter 2d pf..... | 70 | 74 |
| Wagner Car Company..... | 154 | 155½ |
| Worthington Pump pf..... | 80 | 84 |

**The Miscellaneous List.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Acker, Merrall & Condit..... | 97 | 99 |
| Anderson Tobacco Company..... | 20 | 30 |
| Central & South American Tel..... | 120 | 123 |
| Commercial Cable stock..... | 170 | 175 |
| Electro-Pneumatic..... | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| Hudson River Telephone stock..... | 63 | 66 |
| Iron Steamboat..... | 3½ | 5 |
| Iron Steamboat 6s..... | 60 | 65 |
| Madison Square Garden stock..... | 2 | 5 |
| Madison Square Garden 2d..... | 40 | 52 |
| Metropolitan L., Chicago, 1st 5s.... | 43½ | 45 |
| New York & New Jersey Telephone. | 137 | 139 |
| New York Loan & Imp. stock..... | 40 | |
| Northwestern Telegraph Company.. | 108 | 112 |
| Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E..... | 21 | 22 |
| Trow Directory pf..... | 37 | 40 |

## CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Local securities were moderately active, but little was done in second account trading. Metropolitan Elevated attracted considerable attention. It advanced to 6, but closed at 5⅝. The bonds opened a point off from Saturday's high price, but closed at 46¼. West Chicago opened at 105, but sold down to 104, and closed at 104¼. North Chicago opened at 232½, and closed at 230½. Clearing House settlements were made as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| American Strawboard..... | 27 |
| C. & Ch. C. & D. Co..... | 63 |
| Brew. & Malt. Co..... | 7 |
| Brew. & Malt. Co. pf..... | 30¾ |
| Chi. Pkg. & P. Co..... | 29 |
| Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf..... | 49 |
| Chi. City Railway Co..... | 245 |
| Diamond Match Co. of Ill..... | 142½ |
| Lake St. Ry. Elevated..... | 14 |
| Lake St. El. t. ctfs..... | 12 |
| Int. Pkg. Co..... | 17 |
| Int. Pkg. Co. pf..... | 41 |
| Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co..... | 8½ |
| Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf..... | 32 |
| N. Y. Biscuit Co..... | 49½ |
| N. Chi. St. R. R..... | 228 |
| South Side El. R..... | 41½ |
| Street's W. S. C. Line..... | 14½ |
| W. Chi. St. R. R..... | 104 |

## MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

| | Monday. | Friday. |
|---|---|---|
| Alta..... | .06 | .06 |
| Alpha Con..... | .12 | .13 |
| Andes..... | .14 | .14 |
| Belcher..... | .24 | .20 |
| Best & Belcher..... | .46 | .44 |
| Bullion..... | .07 | .09 |
| Caledonia..... | .07 | .08 |
| Challenge Con..... | .... | .41 |
| Chollar..... | .82 | .76 |
| Confidence..... | 1.03 | 1.10 |
| Con. Cal. & Va..... | 1.45 | 1.35 |
| Con. Imperial..... | .01 | .01 |
| Crown Point..... | .20 | .18 |
| Exchequer..... | .02 | .... |
| Gould & Curry..... | .42 | .39 |
| Hale & Norcross..... | .90 | .91 |
| Justice..... | .... | .04 |
| Kentuck Con..... | .05 | .05 |
| Mexican..... | .30 | .35 |
| Occidental Con..... | .09 | .10 |
| Ophir..... | .79 | .72 |
| Overman..... | .08 | .08 |
| Potosi..... | .49 | .45 |
| Savage..... | .31 | .29 |
| Sierra Nevada..... | 1.35 | 1.00 |
| Silver Hill..... | .01 | .01 |
| Standard..... | 1.55 | .... |
| Union Con..... | .54 | .45 |
| Utah Con..... | .08 | .06 |
| Yellow Jacket..... | .51 | .50 |

Silver bars, 58⅝; Mexican dollars, 47¾@48½; drafts—sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 26.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

| | Monday. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|
| Alamo..... | .03¼ | .03¼ |
| Anaconda..... | .45 | .45 |
| Argentum..... | .40 | .40½ |
| Blue Bell..... | .03 | .02¾ |
| Consolidated..... | .09¾ | .09½ |
| Elkton..... | 1.04 | 1.04 |
| Gibson..... | .47 | .48 |
| Golden Fleece..... | .15 | .22 |
| Grouse..... | .05 | .04¾ |
| Isabella..... | .30¼ | .35 |
| Jefferson..... | .08 | .08 |
| Pharmacist..... | .09½ | .09½ |
| Portland..... | .75 | .75 |
| Rosa..... | .07¾ | .07¾ |
| Union..... | .15 | .14¾ |
| Work..... | .04¾ | .04¾ |

*Bid.

### FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The quarterly statements of the following banks will be found in another column: National Bank of the Republic, Seaboard National Bank, and the Merchants' National Bank.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company announces that Coupon No. 1 of the first mortgage Montgomery Division bonds will be paid Aug. 2 by the Central Trust Company of New York.

The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and

PROPOSALS.

## PROPOSALS FOR $10,053,017.27 OF 3½% Bonds and Stock OF THE City of New York.

Exempt from taxation by the City and County of New York.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE PASSED MARCH 14, 1889, TO INVEST IN THESE BONDS AND STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Comptroller of the City of New York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until

**Thursday, the 29th day of July, 1897, AT 2, O'CLOCK P. M.,**

when they will be publicly opened, as provided by law, for the whole or part of the following-described Coupon or Registered Bonds and Stock of the City of New Yor bearing interest at three and one-half per cent. per annum, to wit:

| | |
|---|---|
| $1,250,000.00 | CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, KNOWN AS "ADDITIONAL WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK." Principal payable Oct. 1, 1916. |
| 3,209.60 | CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, KNOWN AS "SANITARY IMPROVEMENT SCHOOLHOUSE BONDS." Principal payable Nov. 1, 1916. |
| 250,000.00 | CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE PURCHASE OF NEW STOCK OR PLANT FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1916. |
| 1,128,029.47 | CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, KNOWN AS "SCHOOLHOUSE BONDS." Principal payable Nov. 1, 1916. |
| 400,000.00 | CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR ACQUIRING LAND REQUIRED FOR THE BRIDGE OVER THE HARLEM RIVER AT THIRD AVENUE, AND THE APPROACHES THERETO. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1918. |
| 350,000.00 | CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR NEW BUILDINGS, ETC., FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1918. |
| 250,000.00 | CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR NEW BUILDINGS, ETC., FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION. Principal payableNov. 1, 1918. |
| 500,000.00 | CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR REPAVING STREETS AND AVENUES. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1918. |
| 400,000.00 | CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR LAYING WATER MAINS. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1918. |
| 20,000.00 | CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, KNOWN AS "POLICE DEPARTMENT BONDS." Principal payable Nov. 1, 1918. |
| $49,036.82 | CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, STREET AND PARK OPENING FUND STOCK. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1918. |
| 867,310.08 | CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE REDEMPTION OF REVENUE BONDS ISSUED FOR THE PAYMENT OF AWARDS, ETC., IN THE FORT WASHINGTON PARK PROCEEDING. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1918. |
| 389,431.00 | CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE REDEMPTION OF REVENUE BONDS ISSUED FOR THE PAYMENT OF JUDGMENTS FOR THE AWARDS, ETC., IN THE MATTER OF ACQUIRING THE SITE FOR A COURT HOUSE FOR THE APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1918. |
| 5,000,000.00 | CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, KNOWN AS "DOCK BONDS." Principal payable Nov. 1, 1927. |

* The resolutions of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, exempting said Bonds and Stock from local taxation, were adopted pursuant to the authority of an ordinance of the Common Council approved by the Mayor October 2, 1880, and section 187 of the New York City Consolidation Act of 1882.

THE PRINCIPAL OF AND THE INTEREST ON THE ABOVE-DESCRIBED BONDS AND STOCK ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS, AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

CONDITIONS

provided by Section 146 of the New York City Consolidation Act of 1882, as amended by Chapter 103 of the Laws of 1897:

No proposal for bonds or stock will be accepted for less than the par value of the same.

Each bidder must deposit with the Comptroller in money, or, by certified check drawn to the order of the said Comptroller upon a State or National Bank of the City of New York, TWO PER CENT. of the amount of the proposal, including premium. No proposal will be received or considered which is not accompanied by such deposit. All such deposits will be returned by the Comptroller to the persons making the same within three days after decision as to the highest bidding or bidders has been made, except the deposit or deposits made by such highest bidder or bidders. If said highest bidder or bidders shall refuse or neglect, within five days after the service of written notice of the award to him or them, to pay to the Chamberlain of the City of New York the amount of the stock or bonds awarded to him or them at their par value, together with the premium thereon, if any, less the amount deposited by him or them, the amount of such deposit or deposits shall be forfeited, to and be retained by the City of New York as liquidated damages for such refusal or neglect.

The Comptroller, with the approval of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, shall determine what, if any, part of said proposals shall be accepted, and upon payment into the City Treasury of the amounts due by the persons whose bids are accepted, respectively, certificates thereof shall be issued to them as authorized by law.

The proposals, together with the security deposits, should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New York," and then inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New York.

For full information, see City Record.

**ASHBEL P. FITCH, Comptroller.**

CITY OF NEW YORK,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT—COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
JULY 15, 1897.

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FIRE DEPARTMENT,
157 East 67th Street,
NEW YORK, July 13, 1897.

NOTICE.—Proposals are advertised for in The City Record, to be received until 10:30 A. M. on the 28th inst., for furnishing anthracite coal to the Fire Department.

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NOTICE.—Estimates for furnishing cobble and rip rap stones under Contract No. 599 will be received by the Department of Docks at Pier "A," Battery Place, N. R., until 12 o'clock noon Tuesday, August 3, 1897. For particulars see City Record.

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NOTICE.—Estimates for preparing for and building a new pier near the foot of Bank Street, North River, under Contract No. 600, will be received by the Department of Docks at Pier "A," Battery Place, N. R., until 12 o'clock noon Friday, July 30th, 1897. For particulars see City Record.

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NOTICE.—Estimates for repairing the platform at the foot of Seventh Avenue, Harlem River, under Contract No. 595 will be received by the Department of Docks, at Pier "A," Battery Place, N. R., until 12 o'clock noon Tuesday, August 3d, 1897. For particulars see City Record.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
**STOCKS and BONDS**
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
**WEDNESDAY, July 28th,**
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By order of Wm. M. Hoes, Esq., Public Administrator.)

8 shs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
(By order of Executors Estate of Robert Irwin, dec'd.)

$15,000 New York and Northern R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1927.

$5,000 St. Louis and San Fran. R'way Co. 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., Series B, 1906.

$1,000 Chi., Bur. and Quin. R. R. 5 p. c. Convt. Bds., 1903.

$1,000 St. Louis and San Fran. R'way Co. 2d Mtge. R. R. and Land Grant 6 p. c. Bds., Series A, 1906.

200 shs. American Sugar Refining Co. prefd.
100 shs. Adams Express Co.
25 shs. American Express Co.
100 shs. Consolidated Gas Co., N. Y.
100 shs. Chic., St. Paul, Minn. and Om. R. R.Pfd.
100 shs. 6th Avenue R. R. Co.
100 shs. National Lead Co. prefd.
100 shs. National Lead Co. common.
100 shs. Keo. and Des Moines R. R. prefd.
100 shs. Keo. and Des Moines R. R. common.
50 shs. Nassau Ferry Co. of N. Y.
400 shs. Kings County Fire Ins. Co.
115 shs. Eagle Fire Co.
170 shs. Pacific Fire Ins. Co.
200 shs. Hamilton Fire Ins. Co.
47 shs. Stuyvesant Ins. Co.
15 shs. Citizens' Ins. Co.
(By order of Executors.)

$10,500 New York City 5 p. c. Consld. Gold Stock, 1908-1928, Regstd.
$25,000 Brooklyn Bridge 5 p.c. Regstd. Bds., 1917.
$12,000 Ches. and Ohio R. R. 1st Consld. Mtge. 6 p. c. Regstd. Gold Bds., 1939.
(By order of Trustees.)

150 shs. Fourth Nat'l Bank.
100 shs. Nat'l Bank of North America.
10 shs. Nat'l Park Bank.
(For account of whom it may concern.)

100 shs. Phenix Nat'l Bank.
$1,000 Findlay, Ft. Wayne and Western R. R. Co. 2d Mtge. Income Trust Certf.
5 shs. Trow Directory Printing and B. B. Co.
1,025 shs. Provident Savings Life Assurance Society.
13 shs. 4th Nat'l Bank.
20 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
20 shs. Continental Nat'l Bank.
10 shs. Commonwealth Ins. Co.
1,000 A shs. U. S. A. Pegamoid Syndicate, Ltd.
All the right, title, and interest of Frank A. Magowan and Reimers & Meyer in and to 500 shs. Trenton Light and Power Co., and all dividends thereon since Dec. 18, 1895.
Policy No. 69,275 on life of F. A. Magowan, issued by the Mass. Mutual Life Ins. Co.; Policy No. 2,438, on life of F. A. Magowan, issued by American Union Life Ins. Co.
$2,000 N. Y. & East River Gas Co. 5 p. c. Const. Bds.
$10,000 Fredonia Water Co. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1909.
2 shs. American Exchg. Nat'l Bank.
$2,000 Etna Coal & Iron Co. 6 p. c. Gold Mtge. 1945, Febry., 1897, coups. on.
17 shs. N. Y. & New Jersey Fireproofing Co.
$7,000 Genesee & Wyoming Valley R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1920, (Hypd.)
100 shs. Eastern Elevator Co.

**RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.,**
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
**STOCKS AND BONDS**
TUESDAY, July 27, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
100 shares Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Co., $100 each.
10 shares Wells-Fargo Express, $100 each.
1 Membership New York Produce Exchange.
Lists at Auctioneers'.

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PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.—Estimates for dredging north of West 34th St., on the North River, will be received by the Department of Docks, at Pier "A," Battery Place, N. R., until 12 o'clock noon, Friday, Aug. 6th, 1897. For particulars see City Record.

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NOTICE.—Estimates for hardware, tools, woodenware, rubber goods, paints, oils, rope, cordage, steam fittings, and machine shop supplies will be received by the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon August 3, 1897. For particulars see City Record.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

BERNARD, ELVIRA GOVIN DE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, one of the Surrogates of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELVIRA GOVIN DE BERNARD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Olcott, Mestre & Gonzalez, No. 35 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of November, 1897.—Dated New York, the 24th day of May, 1897. GUSTAVO BERNARD, Administrator of Elvira Govin de Bernard, deceased. OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attorneys for Administrator, 35 Broadway, New York. my25-law6mTu

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DONNELLY, JAMES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES A. DONNELLY, now or late of the City and County of New York, an absentee, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Aird Dempsey, her attorney, No. 231 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1897. SARAH A. McCORMACK, Temporary Administratrix. JOHN AIRD DEMPSEY, Attorney for Temporary Administratrix, 231 Broadway, New York City.
ja26-law6mTu

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DUDLEY, FRANCES E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES E. DUDLEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Theodore E. Lewis, No. 3 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of February, 1897. JOHN L. DUDLEY, Administrator. THEODORE E. LEWIS, Attorney for Administrator, 3 Broad St., New York City.
fl6-law6mTu

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ELLIS, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ELLIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the offices of Putney & Bishop, their attorneys, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of March, 1897. WILBUR D. ELLIS, MILO M. BELDING, Executors. PUTNEY & BISHOP, Attorneys for Executors, 115 Broadway, New York City.

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GEBHARDT, KARL.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Karl Poppe, Fritz Poppe, Herman Koenig, Johanna Poppe, Bertha Koenig, an infant, Emma Finkenstein, a person of unsound mind, send greeting:

Whereas Alexander Bremer and August Roebbelen of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 11th day of May, 1894, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of KARL GEBHARDT, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office, in the City of New York, on the 23d day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 6th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy13-law6wTu

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McLATCHIE, WILLIAM.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John McLatchie and Jessie McF. Patton send greeting:

Whereas, Agnes J. McLatchie of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 9th day of November, 1892, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of WILLIAM McLATCHIE, late of the City and County of New York, deceased; therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said city and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 6th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy13-law6wTu

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## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, July 26, 1897.

| Bid. | Asked. | Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Change. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 152 | 156 | 5 | Adams Express | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | ..... |
| 14⅝ | 15 | 1,750 | American Cotton Oil | 14¾ | 15 | 14½ | 14¾ | + ⅛ |
| 64 | 64½ | 510 | Am. Cotton Oil pf | 65 | 65 | 64½ | 64½ | −1 |
| 114 | 116 | 40 | American Express | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | ..... |
| 12⅞ | 13 | 2,980 | American Spirits Mfg. | 13½ | 13½ | 13 | 13 | − ½ |
| 31½ | 31¾ | 1,425 | Am. Spirits Mfg. pf | 31½ | 32 | 31¼ | 31¾ | + ¼ |
| 139½ | 139⅝ | 47,112 | American Sugar Refs. | 143⅛ | 143¾ | 139⅝ | 139⅝ | −4⅜ |
| 112½ | 113 | 1,167 | Am. Sugar Refs. pf | 113 | 113½ | 113 | 113⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 83⅞ | 84⅛ | 48,205 | American Tobacco | 81¾ | 84⅝ | 80⅞ | 84 | +2⅜ |
| 111 | 112 | 295 | American Tobacco pf | 112 | 112¼ | 110¼ | 112 | ..... |
| 27 | 28 | 100 | Ann Arbor pf | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | −1 |
| 13 | 13¼ | 3,960 | At., T. & S. F. | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | − ¼ |
| 26¼ | 26⅜ | 13,331 | At., T. & S. F. pf | 26¼ | 26⅜ | 26 | 26¼ | − ¼ |
| ⅛ | ¼ | 1,350 | Atlantic & Pacific | ⅛ | ¼ | ⅛ | ¼ | − ⅛ |
| 9¾ | 10¼ | 200 | Baltimore & Ohio | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | + ⅛ |
| 3 | 4 | 300 | B. & O. Southw. pf | 10 | 10 | 9¾ | 9¾ | + ⅛ |
| 12⅜ | 13 | 735 | Bay State Gas | 3½ | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 34½ | 34½ | 7,168 | Brooklyn Rapid Trans. | 13 | 13 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | − ⅛ |
| 117½ | 118 | 601 | Brooklyn Union Gas | 34½ | 34¾ | 33¾ | 34¼ | − ⅛ |
| ⅞ | 1⅛ | 200 | Brunswick Co. | 116½ | 117½ | 116 | 117½ | + ½ |
| 50⅝ | 51 | 1,180 | Canada Southern | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | − ⅛ |
| 70⅝ | 70⅞ | 900 | Canadian Pacific | 50⅝ | 51⅜ | 50⅝ | 51 | + ⅜ |
| 18 | 18½ | 1,131 | Chesapeake & Ohio | 69⅝ | 70½ | 69⅝ | 70¼ | + ⅜ |
| 87½ | 87⅝ | 33,952 | Chi., Bur. & Quincy | 18½ | 18¼ | 18⅛ | 18¼ | + ⅛ |
| 98⅛ | 98¼ | 15,065 | Chicago Gas | 88 | 88⅝ | 87⅛ | 87⅝ | −1⅛ |
| 9½ | 10 | 7,320 | Chicago Great West. | 98¼ | 98⅝ | 96⅜ | 98¼ | + ¼ |
| 87½ | 87⅝ | 40,561 | Chi., Mil. & St. Paul | 9¾ | 10¼ | 9¾ | 10 | + ¼ |
| 141 | 141½ | 210 | Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf | 88¼ | 88¼ | 87¼ | 87½ | −1 |
| 117⅝ | 117½ | 1,870 | Chi. & Northwestern | 140¾ | 140¾ | 140¾ | 140¾ | − ¼ |
| 81⅞ | 82 | 30,781 | Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. | 117½ | 117⅝ | 117¼ | 117¼ | − ⅜ |
| 28 | 28¼ | 1,300 | C., C., C. & St. Louis. | 81¼ | 83¼ | 81¼ | 81⅞ | − ⅜ |
| 3 | 3½ | 500 | C., H. V. & Tol. | 28¼ | 28¼ | 27¾ | 28 | − ⅛ |
| 17 | 20 | 100 | C., H. V. & Tol. pf | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | − ¼ |
| 40 | 40¼ | 120 | Consolidated Ice | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | −5 |
| 88½ | 90 | 200 | Consolidated Ice pf | 40¼ | 40¼ | 40¼ | 40¼ | − ⅜ |
| 169½ | 170½ | 2,045 | Consolidated Gas Co. | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 | ..... |
| 116¼ | 117 | 3,270 | Delaware & Hudson | 168½ | 170⅝ | 168½ | 170 | + ½ |
| 157¾ | 158¼ | 900 | Del., Lack. & Western. | 114⅞ | 117 | 114⅝ | 116½ | + ½ |
| 44 | 44⅛ | 600 | Denver & R. G. pf | 157¾ | 158¼ | 157⅜ | 158¼ | + ⅜ |
| 12 | 13 | 100 | D. M. & Ft. Dodge | 44¼ | 44½ | 44¼ | 44½ | + ⅛ |
| 28 | 30 | 1,300 | Detroit Gas | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | − ⅛ |
| 120½ | 121¼ | 420 | Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y. | 20 | 30 | 29 | 30 | +1 |
| 14⅝ | 15⅛ | 150 | Erie | 120 | 121 | 120 | 121 | +1 |
| 36¼ | 36¾ | 200 | Erie 1st pf | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | − ⅛ |
| 33¼ | 33⅝ | 2,085 | General Electric | 36⅞ | 36⅞ | 36⅝ | 36⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 99⅝ | 100⅛ | 550 | Illinois Central | 33¼ | 33⅞ | 33⅛ | 33⅜ | − ⅛ |
| 7¼ | 7½ | 260 | Iowa Central | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | 99¾ | 100 | − ⅛ |
| 29 | 31 | 80 | Iowa Central pf | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | + ⅛ |
| 30½ | 30½ | 100 | Laclede Gas | 29 | 30 | 29 | 30 | ..... |
| 53⅝ | 53⅝ | 175 | Laclede Gas pf | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | 30⅜ | 30⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 88½ | 88⅝ | 1,050 | Lake Erie & Western | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ | − ¼ |
| 67 | 69 | 160 | Lake Erie & West. pf | 15⅝ | 16 | 15⅝ | 16 | + ⅛ |
| 53⅜ | 53⅝ | 17,710 | Louisville & Nashville | 69 | 69 | 68 | 68 | ..... |
| 93⅜ | 93⅝ | 8,620 | Manhattan Con | 53¾ | 54 | 53 | 53¼ | − ⅞ |
| 112 | 113 | 170 | Metropolitan Traction | 92¾ | 94½ | 92½ | 93⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 81¾ | 82 | 10 | Michigan Central | 112¼ | 112¼ | 112¼ | 112¼ | + ¼ |
| 100½ | 100⅝ | 2,000 | Minn. & St. Louis | 100½ | 100½ | 99 | 99 | ..... |
| 24½ | 24⅝ | 1,400 | Minn. & S. L. 2d pf | 24½ | 24½ | 24¼ | 24½ | + ⅛ |
| 54½ | 55 | 3,700 | Mo., Kan. & Texas | 54½ | 54½ | 54 | 54 | + ⅛ |
| 14¼ | 14⅜ | 8,391 | Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf | 14¼ | 14⅜ | 14 | 14¼ | − ⅛ |
| 34⅜ | 35 | 16,312 | Missouri Pacific | 34⅜ | 35¼ | 33½ | 35 | ..... |
| 24 | 25⅞ | 100 | Mobile & Ohio | 24 | 25⅞ | 24 | 25⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 22 | 22 | 5,600 | National Lead Co. | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | +1½ |
| 34⅜ | 35 | 120 | National Lead Co. pf | 34⅜ | 35⅞ | 34¾ | 35 | + ⅛ |
| 103⅞ | 103⅞ | 200 | National Linseed Oil | 103⅞ | 103⅞ | 103⅞ | 103½ | ..... |
| 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 150 | National Starch 2d pf | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15½ | + ½ |
| 24 | 24 | 5 | New Jersey Central | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | +1 |
| 88½ | 89¾ | 3,085 | New Jersey Central | 88½ | 89¾ | 88½ | 88¾ | − ¼ |
| 102 | 102¼ | 1,520 | New York Central | 101¾ | 102 | 101½ | 102 | ..... |
| 91¼ | 91½ | 10 | N. Y. & E. R. Gas | 91¼ | 91¼ | 91¼ | 91¼ | ..... |
| 115½ | 115¾ | 100 | N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf | 115½ | 115¾ | 115¼ | 115¼ | − ⅛ |
| 13⅞ | 14 | 300 | N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis. | 13⅞ | 14 | 13⅞ | 14 | + ⅛ |
| 14½ | 14⅝ | 395 | N. Y., Sus. & Western. | 14½ | 14½ | 14¼ | 14¼ | − ⅛ |
| 33⅞ | 34⅛ | 2,765 | N. Y., Sus. & W. pf. | 33¾ | 34⅛ | 33½ | 34 | − ⅛ |
| 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 700 | North American | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 14 | 14½ | 1,563 | Northern Pacific | 14 | 14½ | 14 | 14½ | + ⅜ |
| 41⅝ | 41⅞ | 3,988 | Northern Pacific pf | 41⅜ | 42¼ | 41½ | 41½ | + ⅜ |
| 6 | 7 | 62 | Ontario Mining | 6 | 6½ | 5½ | 5½ | − ¾ |
| 15⅜ | 16¼ | 4,000 | Ontario & Western | 15⅜ | 16⅛ | 15⅜ | 16¼ | + ⅛ |
| 22 | 23 | 100 | Ore. R. & Nav. | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | ..... |
| 58 | 59 | 300 | Ore. R. & Nav. pf | 58 | 58½ | 58 | 58 | + ⅛ |
| 18¾ | 18½ | 570 | Oregon Short Line | 18½ | 18⅝ | 18 | 18 | + ¼ |
| 30¾ | 31¼ | 3,165 | Pacific Mail | 31 | 31⅝ | 30¾ | 31 | ..... |
| 1⅝ | 1⅞ | 500 | Peo., Dec. & Evans. | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | ..... |
| 14⅜ | 15 | 1,500 | P., C., C. & St. Louis. | 14⅜ | 15 | 14⅜ | 15 | + ⅛ |
| 23⅜ | 24 | 14,870 | Reading | 23⅜ | 24½ | 23½ | 24 | + ⅝ |
| 51⅛ | 51¼ | 30,270 | Reading 1st pf | 50½ | 51¾ | 49½ | 51¾ | + ⅝ |
| 29½ | 29½ | 2,398 | Reading 2d pf | 29½ | 30 | 29⅜ | 29⅞ | +1⅜ |
| 50 | 51½ | 310 | Rio Grande West. pf | 51 | 51½ | 51 | 51½ | +1⅜ |
| 4½ | 4⅝ | 300 | St. J. & G. I. | 4½ | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 39 | 39⅝ | 100 | St. J. & G. I. 1st pf | 39⅞ | 39⅞ | 39⅞ | 39⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 5⅝ | 5⅞ | 693 | St. L. & San Fran. | 5½ | 5⅞ | 5½ | 5⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 47⅜ | 48¾ | 844 | St. L. & S. F. 1st pf | 48 | 48 | 47⅝ | 47⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 17⅞ | 17¾ | 435 | St. L. & S. F. 2d pf | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17 | 17 | − ⅛ |
| 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 900 | St. Louis Southw. | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4½ | ..... |
| 10½ | 10⅝ | 600 | St. Louis Southw. pf | 10½ | 11 | 10½ | 11 | − ⅛ |
| ..... | 22 | 100 | St. Paul & Duluth | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | −1 |
| 117 | 125 | 2 | St. Paul, Minn. & Man. | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | ..... |
| 65½ | 65⅝ | 3,580 | St. Paul & Omaha | 65½ | 66 | 65¼ | 65⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 145 | 150 | 100 | St. Paul & Omaha pf | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | +3 |
| 16 | 16⅜ | 560 | Southern Pacific | 16⅜ | 16½ | 16¼ | 16¼ | − ⅛ |
| 9½ | 9⅝ | 1,124 | Southern Railway | 9¼ | 9⅜ | 9⅛ | 9¼ | − ⅛ |
| 30⅛ | 30¼ | 3,175 | Southern Railway pf | 30 | 30⅜ | 30 | 30¼ | + ⅛ |
| 7 | 7½ | 2,077 | Standard R. & T. | 6½ | 7 | 6½ | 7 | + ½ |
| 24⅜ | 25 | 2,024 | Tenn. Coal & Iron | 24⅜ | 25 | 24 | 24⅝ | ..... |
| 12 | 12¼ | 2,480 | Texas Pacific | 12¼ | 12½ | 12 | 12¼ | + ⅛ |
| 6½ | 8 | 100 | Texas Pacific Land Tr. | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | + ⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 7⅞ | 15,592 | Union Pacific | 7½ | 8¼ | 7½ | 7⅝ | − ⅛ |
| 2¾ | 3 | 400 | U. P., Denver & Gulf. | 3 | 3 | 2¾ | 2¾ | − ⅛ |
| 45 | 49 | 10 | United States Express. | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | ..... |
| 7⅞ | 8 | 750 | United States Leather. | ..... | ..... | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 62¾ | 63½ | 2,560 | U. S. Leather pf | 62 | 63¾ | 62 | 63½ | + ½ |
| 11 | 12 | 300 | United States Rubber | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | + ½ |
| 52 | 55 | 85 | U. S. Rubber pf | 53½ | 53 | 53 | 53½ | ..... |
| 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 260 | Wabash | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6½ | + ⅛ |
| 15⅞ | 16⅞ | 1,370 | Wabash pf | 15⅞ | 16¼ | 15¾ | 16 | + ⅛ |
| ..... | ..... | 300 | Western Gas | 78 | 78⅝ | 78 | 78⅝ | +3½ |
| 85¼ | 85⅞ | 5,473 | Western Union Tel. | 85 | 86 | 84½ | 85¼ | − ⅛ |
| 1⅝ | 1¾ | 200 | Wheeling & Lake Erie. | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | − ⅛ |
| 5 | 7½ | 5 | Wheeling & L. E. pf | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | ..... |
| 1¾ | 2 | 250 | Wisconsin Central | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | − ⅜ |
| Sales | | 481,592 | | | | | | |

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## Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

| | Bid. | Ask'd. |
|---|---|---|
| 2s, r., 1891 | 97½ | ... |
| 4s, r., 1907 | 111¾ | 112¾ |
| 4s, c., 1907 | 112¼ | 112½ |
| 4s, r., 1925 | 124½ | 125 |
| 4s, c., 1925 | 125½ | 126 |
| 5s, r., 1904 | 113½ | 114 |
| 5s, c., 1904 | 114¾ | 115¼ |
| Currency 6s, 1898 | 101¾ | ... |
| Currency 6s, 1899 | 104¾ | ... |
| Cherokee 4s, 1898 | 102 | ... |
| Cherokee 4s, 1899 | 102 | ... |
| Alb. & Sus. | 175 | ... |
| Alton & T. H. | 59 | 60 |
| Am. Coal | 120 | ... |
| Am. T. & C. | 93 | ... |
| Ann Arbor | 9 | 11 |
| Boston A. L. pf | 105 | 107 |
| Buff., R. & P. | ... | 20 |
| Buff., R. & P. pf. | ... | 60 |
| Bur., C. R. & N. | 70 | ... |
| Capital Traction | 54½ | ... |
| Central Pacific | 9¼ | 10 |
| Chi. & Alton | 148 | ... |
| Chi. & Alton pf. | 162 | ... |
| Chi. & E. Ill. | 40 | 45 |
| Chi. & E. Ill. pf. | 95 | 99 |
| Chi. & N. W. pf. | 160 | 165 |
| Clev., L. & W. pf. | 39 | 45 |
| Cleve. & Pitts. | 166 | ... |
| Col. C. & I. Dev. | ½ | 1 |
| C. C. & I. Dev. pf. | 1 | 2½ |
| Col. Fuel & Iron | 18 | 19 |
| Col. F. & I. pf. | ... | 80 |
| Com. Cable | 170 | ... |
| Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid | 4⅝ | 4¾ |
| Consol. Coal | 38 | ... |
| Den. & R. G. | 11¼ | 11⅝ |
| Den. & R. G. pf. | 70 | ... |
| Dul., S. S. & A. | 2¾ | 3½ |
| D., S. S. & A. pf. | 6 | 6¾ |
| E. E. I. of B'klyn | 110 | ... |
| Erie 2d pf. | 19¾ | 21 |
| Ev. & T. H. | 19 | 22 |
| Ev. & T. H. pf. | 25 | 40 |
| Gt. Nor. pf. | 120 | 125 |
| G. B. & West. | 30 | 40 |
| G. B. & W., Deb. A | 40 | 50 |
| G. B. & W., Deb. B | 4½ | 5 |
| Harlem | 315 | ... |
| Homestake | 35 | 40 |
| Ill. Central l. l. | 94 | 98 |
| Ill. Steel Co. | 34 | 35 |
| Jeff. & Cl. Coal pf. | 35 | ... |
| Joliet & Chicago | 156 | 170 |
| Kan. & Mich. | 6 | 7 |
| Keokuk & D. M. | 3 | 4 |
| K. & D. M. pf. | 15 | 17 |
| Kingston & Pem. | 1 | 4 |
| Long Island | 40 | 45 |
| L. E. & St. L. pf. | ¼ | ... |
| Mah. Coal R. | 128 | ... |
| Mah. Coal R. pf. | 100 | 115 |
| Man. Beach | 8 | 10 |
| Md. Coal pf. | 40 | 60 |
| Mexican Central | 7½ | 8⅜ |
| Mex. Nat. certfs. | 1¼ | 2 |
| M. & St. L. 1st pf. | 83 | 85 |
| Minn. Iron | 56 | 58½ |
| Morris & Essex | 166 | 170 |
| National Starch | 4½ | 5½ |
| Nat. St. 1st pf. | 57 | ... |
| New Cent. C. | 5 | 7 |
| N. Y. & N. H. | 174 | 176 |
| N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf. | 65 | 75

# IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

### Little Business Yesterday Among Brokers—No Sales in the Auction Room.

M. Bargebuhr & Son have sold for Dr. D. Bressler to Charles Beckman, for $34,000, the two four-story brick flats, 330 and 332 East Thirty-seventh Street, each 24 by 98.11. In part payment, about $22,500, Mr. Beckman gives the five-story brownstone front flat, 500 Manhattan Avenue, 18.9 by 95.

Frothingham & Timpson have leased for Charles Banks the four-story brownstone front dwelling, 58 West Fortieth Street, for a term of five years, at an annual rental of $8,000.

There were no sales yesterday at auction.

### To-day's Auction Sales.

The sale of the Casino property at Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street at the time of its last adjournment was set down for to-day. Last Friday, however, Justice Russell ordered a further adjournment until Aug. 10. Lewis L. Delafield, the referee in the case, said yesterday that, while he had received no instructions from the court, the sale would in all probability be put off.

Other sales scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By William Kennelly, executor's sale, 207 Avenue B, east side, 29.3½ feet south of Thirteenth Street, 24.1¼ by 98.2, four-story brick tenement, with four-story brick tenement in rear.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Francis F. Lowrey, referee, 506 East Fourteenth Street, south side, 121 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 103.3, five-story brick tenement, with stores, and five-story brick tenement in rear. Due on judgment, $15,526.

By Strong & Cleveland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 332 East Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 250 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick store and tenement. Due on judgment, $4,478.

### THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

#### List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eagle Avenue, east side, 217 feet north of Westchester Avenue, for a three-story frame tenement, 22 by 56, Catherine Tippel of 666 Eagle Avenue, owner; Gustav Schwarz of 554 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

#### Alterations.

No. 150 West Eighty-fifth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Emma Hilliker of 201 West Ninety-fifth Street, owner; R. R. Davis of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 31 West Thirty-eighth Street, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; Mrs. Adelaide Prince of Ringwood, N. J., owner; Hoppin & Koen of 100 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $8,000.

Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Thirty-eighth Street, to a four-story and basement brick and stone business building, Catharine M. Andrews of 5 West Thirty-seventh Street, owner; Lienau & Nash of 62 Cedar Street, architects; cost, $15,000.

Washington Avenue, east side, 300 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, George Lachschmerdt, owner; W. C. Dickerson of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $400.

### Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, July 26.

BOWERY, 222, Donald Mackay, executor, to Edith ..., third part..... 1
BOWERY, ..., Donald Mackay to Annie C. King, ..., part..... 1
CROTON ..., s s 76.5 ft w of Samuel St, 21.7x100.1x21.8x100.1; Charles Bjorkegren and wife to John A. Bjorkegren.
JENNINGS ST, s e corner of Bristow St, 28.6x78.9; Charlotte F. Trowbridge and another to Margaret O'Toole..... 1
JENNINGS ST, s s, 28.6 ft e of Bristow St, 28.6x78.9x20x78.9; Charlotte T. Trowbridge and another to Edward A. Bauer..... 760
LEXINGTON AV, w s, 17.5 ft n of 121st St, 15.8x61.9; Albert R. Griffith to Alphonse D. Griffith, one-half part..... 505
LOT 27, Block A, amended map of Mapes estate Simpson P. Rose and wife to Cornelia F. Dellett..... 5,750
LOT 193, map of 221 lots, Claremont Heights; O. B. Levy to David R. Levy..... 775
LOT 282, Block H, amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Maurice Schalleberg and wife..... 1
LOTS 125 and 127, map of amended Bronx-wood Park; Eric Omsted to Annie Omsted..... 1
LOT 290, Block H, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, 25x100; Frank W. Gordon and others to Ellen F. Gahagan..... 2,400
MAIN ST, w s, adjoining lands of William and David Schofield and George W. Horton, Long Island Sound, contains 21 896-1000 acres on City Island; Donald Mackay, executor, to Edith King, third part..... 3,400
MAIN ST, w s, adjoining lands of William and David Schofield and George W. Horton, Long Island Sound, contains 21 896-1000 acres on City Island; Donald Mackay, executor, to Annie C. King, third part..... 1
MAIN ST, w s, adjoining lands of William and David Schofield and George W. Horton, Long Island Sound, contains 21 896-1000 acres on City Island; Donald Mackay, executor, to Edith King, third part..... 1
WALTON AV, n w s, part of Lot 3, map of the heirs of Samuel J. Sherwood; Mary R. Mooney to William Phelan..... 1
2D AV, e s, 98.3 ft n of 20th St, 20.8x99; Peter W. Felix and wife to Margaret T. Lynd..... 5
18T ST, e s, 25 ft n of boundary line of Lots 40 and 41, being a part of Lot 40, map of Olinville; William E. Burby and wife to the New York Building Loan Banking Company..... 1
10TH ST, 418, s s, 256.3 ft e of Avenue C, 22.9x83.3; Amelia Hecht to Michael Link and wife..... 1
14TH ST, 234 West, 25x103.3; Henry P. Kernoohan to Ralph O. Ives..... 10
14TH ST, 234 West, 25x103.3; Ralph O. Ives and wife to William S. Kernochan..... 10
49TH ST, s s, 165 ft e of 10th Av, 21.6x100; Margaret Ritz to Maria McManus..... 1
54TH ST, n s, 283.9 ft w of 1st Av, 19.9x100; Charles Donohue, referee, to David Cohen..... 8,575
54TH ST, n s, 283.9 ft w of 1st Av, 19.9x100.5; Charles Donohue, referee, to David Cohen..... 8,575
120TH ST, 307 West, 27x100.11; Alphonse Hoffenauer and others to Harriet Wolfinch..... 1
122D ST, 172 East, 26x irregular; James Henderson and wife to Margaret L. Hinchey..... 10
160TH ST, n s, Lot 43, map of Village of Melrose, 50x100; Alexander Coons and wife to Rudolph Newschaffer, one-half part..... 1
170TH ST, s s, 125.1 ft w of Bristow St, 25.2x100; Charles H. Sproessig and wife to John Jansen, Jr..... 7,200
183D ST, s s, 325 ft w of Webster Av, 25x100.10x25x99.9; William E. Brooker and wife to Charles B. Grogan..... $1
183D ST, n s, 325 ft w of Webster Av, 25x100.10x25x99.9; William E. Brooker and wife to Charles B. Grogan..... 1

### Recorded Leases.

BIRD, William, to David Mackoff and another; 136 3d Av, 21 years..... 2,600
MITCHELL, William P., to Leo Robben; St. Nicholas Av, n w corner of 119th St, 5 years..... 700, 1,000
BONNER, Hannah, to Francesco Fennachio; 109 Mulberry St, 9 years 8½ months..... 2,000
DORNBUSCH, William F., to John McCabe; 96th Av, e s w corner of 50th St, 3 9-12 years..... 1,800, 2,000
ASTOR, John J., to William Lebenon; 1st Av, e s, 63 ft n of 4th St, 21x87.11, 20 years..... $1,000
FISHEL, Harry, to Samuel Shinkman; 102 East Broadway, 5 years..... 1,560

### Recorded Mortgages.

AKIN, Ethan, and wife to Benjamin Haxtun, as trustee of William Haxtun; n s of 90th St, 200 ft w of Central Park West, 5 years..... $23,000
BACHARACH, Joseph, and wife to the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; 345 Greenwich St, 5 years..... 35,000
BALE, John D., and wife to Christian E. Corrigan; s e s of 4th St, 140 ft n e of Union Av, Westchester, 3 years..... 2,000
BALE, John D., and wife to Charles F. Brooks; s e s of 4th St, 140 ft n e of Union Av, Westchester, 1 year..... 600
BALE, John D., and wife to William Metzrath; s e s of 4th St, 140 ft n e of Union Av, Westchester, 1 year..... 200
COHEN, David, and wife to Amasa W. Saltus; n s of 54th St, 283.9 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year..... 7,780
DREYFUS, Julius, and wife to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; n e corner of Broadway and Spring Street, demand..... 100,000
HAFELFINGER, Jacob, and others to Albert Hugo and others; s e of 38th St, 220.6 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year..... 500
HALVORDSON, Hadda S., to J. M. Hennen; s s of Summit St, 463 ft e of Marion Av, demand..... 1,000
HESS, Jacob, and wife to James Conway; s s of 183d St, 252.10 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 1,100
HESS, Jacob, and wife to James Conway; s s of 183d St, 236.10 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 1,100
LITTLEFIELD, Lucy A. P., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 38 West 127th St, 1 year..... 8,500
LYND, Margaret T., to John S. Stutphen; e s of 2d Av, 98.3 ft n of 20th St, demand..... 650
McMANUS, Maria, to Rosalie King; s s of 49th St, 165 ft e of 10th Av, 5 years.. 9,000
PHILLIPS, Charles H., and wife to the Twenty-third Ward Co-operative Building and Loan Association; w s of Tinton Av, 216 ft s of 160th St, installments.. 4,250
RACKEBRANDT, Henry, to Rudolph Oelsner; 105 Duane St and 14 Thomas St, store, chattels, &c., 1 year..... 5,000
RUSSELL, Carrie F., and husband, and Deborah Husted to the Franklin Savings Bank; 361 West 42d St, 1 year..... 18,000
SCHREYER, Isma, and wife to Marcus Nathan; 516 West 140th St, 2 years,... 15,000
SCHREYER, Isma, and wife to Marcus Nathan; 518 West 140th St, 2 years,... 1,500
SHEILDS, John, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 317 East 42d St, 1 year..... 5,000
SHEILDS, John, and wife to Simon E. Bernheimer and Josephine Schmid; 317 East 42d St, demand..... 2,000
SIEBER, Eustach and Frieda W., to Elizabeth Meyer; n ws of 20th St, 455 ft w of 10th Av, 2 years..... 1,000
STEERS, Catharine E., to Henry R. Kunhardt, trustee; 307 West 43d St, 5 years. 23,000
STEVENSON, George S., and wife to Minetta C. Howenstine; n corner of John and Gold Sts, third part, 5 years..... 10,000
WAHLE, William, and wife to Patrick H. Lynch; s s of 149th St, 400 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year..... 5,000
WICKER, Cassius M., to the New York Life Insurance Company; s w corner of West End Av and 89th St, 4 years..... 27,500
WOLBACH, Harriet, to Alphonse Hoffenauer and Albert E. Wesslau; 307 West 114th St, 3 years..... 3,000

### Assignments of Mortgages.

BURTON, Edward V., to Annie V. Taylor..... Nominal
EHRMANN, Julius, to Jacob Scholle and others, executors of Abraham Scholle.... $23,000
MACDONELL, Allan G., to Annie V. Taylor..... Nominal
MACKAY, Donald, executor, &c., of Elizabeth R. B. King to Edith King, (four assignments)..... Nominal
MACKAY, Donald, executor, &c., of Elizabeth R. B. King to Annie C. King, (two assignments)..... Nominal
MILLER, Theodore F. and others, executors of John B. Hillyer to Enoch L. Fanchet..... 10,000
THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW YORK to Thomas Cunningham..... 4,000
WOLINSKY, Charles, to Samuel Wacht.. 750

### Mechanics' Liens.

FREEMAN ST, n w corner of Hoe St, 100 x67.6; William L. Conway against Babcock Blumenthall, owner and contractor...
FULTON ST, 81 and 83, s w corner of Gold St; Meeker, Carter, Booraem & Co. against the Market and Fulton National Bank, owner; Jeremiah T. Smith, contractor..... $98
FULTON ST, 81 and 83, n w corner of Gold St; Clarence L. Smith against the Market and Fulton National Bank, owner; Jeremiah T. Smith, contractor..... 978
MAIDEN LANE, 3; Max Vogel against Oliver M. Farrand, owner and contractor, and Charles A. Parsons, contractor..... 1,745
WASHINGTON AV, w s, 300 ft s of Fletcher St, 200x150; James M. Fargo against John F. Steeves, owner; Lawrence McCann, Frank P. Lockwood, and Louise E. Frazer, contractors..... 93
WATER ST, 380, 382; Morris Newfeld against Hulda Wittner and Emanuel Glauber, owners; Nathan Weinstein and Abraham Siegel, contractors..... 2,000
WEBSTER AV, e s, 122.1 ft n of 171st St, 50x103.7x50.2x102; Hart & Crouse Company against Arthur Gorsch, owner; Williams & Moore, contractors..... 180
WEBSTER AV, e s, 50 ft s of Signal Place, 25x100; William Moore against Bernard J. Rush, owner; James J. Cullen, contractor..... 68
4TH ST, e s, 220 ft s of White Plains Road, William's Bridge, 25x114; William P. Hannan against William Bloomfield, owner and contractor..... 130
Order under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896. 570
WASHINGTON PL, w s, 259 ft n of 171st St, 75x150; Henry Rathen on Frederick Snow to Clifford L. Miller..... 385

### Lis Pendens.

MINFORD PLACE, e s, Lots 742, 743, and 744, map of Section C of Vyse estate, 23d and 24th Wards; Thomas E. Greaden against William J. Turner and wife, foreclosures of mortgages;) attorney, A. B. Carrington.
WASHINGTON AV, w s, 300 ft s of Fletcher St, 200x150; Louisa E. Frazer against Frank B. Lockwood and others, (to set aside deed;) attorney, A. J. Dittmayr.
29TH ST, 406 West, (front and rear;) John W. Williams against Elnora Williams and others, (partition;) attorney, S. S. Gowdey.
57TH ST, n s, 208 ft e of Columbus Av, 21x100.8; Myer Hecht against Henry W. Schlomann, (specific performance, &c.,) attorney, H. S. Mack.

## STATE COURTS.

### New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts—Daly, P. J.; McAdam and Bischoff, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.
Appeals from Judgments of City Court.—5—Hand vs. Shaw. 7—Thompson vs. Fox.
Appeals from District Courts.—5—Mullane vs. Roberge, 12—Szerlip vs. Baier. 14—Axelroad vs. Rosen. 18—Wiley vs. Kreiser. 19—Allison vs. T. A. Snider Preserve Company. 20—Same vs. Same. 21—Same vs. same. 22—Cohen vs. Green. 23—Schmitzer vs. Kelly. 24—Rosenzweig vs. Reiss. 25—Nussbaum vs. Berger. 26—Nealis vs. Meyer. 30—Fleck vs. Mohawk Valley Hat Company. 31—Trenton Pottery Company vs. Smith.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.
Litigated Motions.—1—New York Evening Journal Publishing Company vs. Conlin. 2—Roosevelt vs. Roosevelt. 3—Roosevelt vs. Roosevelt. 4—Macaulay vs. Halpin. 5—Oakley vs. The Mayor, &c. 6—Murray vs. Moffett. 7—Matter of Nlles. 8—Holohan vs. Holohan. 9—In re Jackson Avenue. 10—Keegan vs. Buchanan. 11—Gray vs. United States Casualty Company. 12—Raffino vs. Ottino. 13—In re Simons. 14—Laux vs. Gildersleeve. 15—Lamb vs. Hay. 16—Mount St. Vincent Co-operative Building and Loan Association vs. Leslie. 17—Lamb vs. Morrison. 18—Donnell vs. Thomas. 19—Sigalove vs. Sigalove. 20—American Forcite Powder Manufacturing Company vs. Sistare. 21—Potter vs. Potter. 22—In re Hitchins. 23—Buhler vs. Fennelly. 24—Strauss vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. 25—Young vs. Quinlan. 26—Hand vs. Miller. 27—In re Daly. 28—Grelling vs. Sexmuth. 29—National Wall Paper Company vs. Henderson. 30—Steringer vs. Dyer. 31—Esperanza vs. Jacobs. 32—Department of Buildings vs. Burke. 33—Same vs. Merriman. 34—Same vs. Goodstein. 35—Muir vs. Muir. 36—Well vs. Wendell. 37—Hatch vs. Chittenden. 38—Fisher vs. Bennett. 39—Bloom vs. Central American Mahogany Co. 40—Jones vs. American Grocery Company. 41—Johnson Engineering and Foundry Company vs. National Air Brake Company. 42—Watkins vs. Leavitt. 43—Gunn vs. Gunn. 44—Harris vs. Zerockowitz. 45—Wachovia Loan and Trust Company vs. Niagara Fire Insurance Company. 46—O'Callaghan vs. O'Callaghan. 47—In re St. Joseph's Institute. 48—Balheimer vs. Parsons. 49—Herman vs. Herman. 50—Bauerdorf vs. Bayer. 51—In re Westchester Dredging Company. 52—Gray vs. Indianapolis Sentinel. 53—Young vs. Cavitto. 54—Sprague vs. Dewey. 55—Phalen vs. Roberts. 56—Yellow Pine Company vs. Atlantic Lumber Company. 57—People, &c., vs. Sudbrinck. 58—Friedman vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 59—In re Harlem Casino Company.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Motion Calendar, Called at 10:30 A. M.—1—Jeremiah Cranitch. 2—Giovanni Romainello. 3—Richard Cuthbert. 4—Charles W. Renton. 5—Thomas Smith. 6—Mary Kern. 7—James H. Wright. 8—Aaron D. Farmer. 9—Eliza J. Bedell. 10—John K. Moll. 11—Katharina Rascher. 12—Benjamin J. H. Praske. 13—James Grant. 14—Philip McDowell. 15—John R. Hayward. 16—William L. Blanchard. 17—Elizabeth J. Fredricks. 18—Maude Donahue. 19—John Dietschl. 20—George A. Marsh. 21—Catharine M. Wetherbee. 22—August R. Schabbehart. 23—Bertha May. 24—Mary E. Foley. 25—Christina Plunkett. 26—Annie C. A. Ihlenburg. 27—Frank Coghill. 28—Carrie T. Wade. 29—Magdalena Geiger. 30—Simeon H. Taylor. 31—David Goldschmidt. 32—Ernst F. Hoffman. 33—Mary A. McGovern. 34—Ellen A. Taylor. 35—John P. Swenson. 36—John L. Peake. 37—Aaron Scherick. 38—John Smith Rice. 39—Anna Muller. 40—Mary Agnes Gordon. 41—Herman B. Lanfer. 42—George R. Lansing. 43—Mary Johnson. 44—Lizzie McConnell. 45—Mary McGee. 46—MaryJohnson. 47—James F. Redmond. 48—Woodruff Sutton. 49—Margaret McCormick. 50—Woodruff Sutton. 49—Margaret McCormick. 50—Isaac Conklin. 51—Horatio Watson. 52—Stephen B. Dohlhan. 53—Mary E. Brennan. 54—Mina Simon. 55—John M. Otten. 56—Luise Glusen. 57—Sophia Klener. 58—John Hyland. 59—Nathaniel H. Wolfe. 60—Nathan Brand. 61—Patrick Flanagan. 62—Rosa Fox. 63—Rachel Eisenberg, or Lena Meyers. 64—Robustiano Herques. 65—Charles Boettigheimer. 66—William W. Bruce. 67—Benjamin Russak. 68—Simon Bell. 69—Henry Thomas. 70—Robert W. Ferguson. 71—Benjamin F. Constable. 72—Annie C. A. Ihlenburg. 73—Ferdinand Fraenznick. 74—Kate Spohr.
Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Lena Johnson, Annie T. Hillery, Bridget Hillery, Frederick Hemming, Thomas Greener, Andrew Prosch, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Louis Schnabel, Maria Ritter Manning, Louis P. Husen.
CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.
CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Room 12 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Default on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Van Allen for the People.
1—Arthur F. Morton and William Boyle. 2—John F. Ryan. 3—Frederick Hart. 4—George Waters. 5—Mary Horst. 6—May Harris. 7—Florence Place. 8—Henry Brown. 9—Luigi Vanacore and Michele Vanacore. 10—Edward Smith. 11—Thomas Seaver. 12—Robert Waldeman. 13—Joseph Noonan. 14—John Smith. 15—Adolph Weber. 16—George Quinn. 17—Joseph Savarese. 18—Henry Skelly. 19—Kiernan Larkin. 20—Frank W. J. Waldeck. 21—Percy L. Crummey. 22—Michael J. Kane. 23—Bernard Hudson. 24—Henry J. Metz. 25—John Mayne. 26—Daniel Sullivan.
Pleadings.—1—Joseph Paret, Albert Piccoli, William Biroc. 2—Dora H. Nellis, alias Blakely. 3—Anthony J. Foy.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Carpenter for the People.
1—Charles Kramer. 2—Henry Koch. 3—Peter Hanson and Louis Miller. 4—Lizzie Francis. 5—Warren Blair. 6—Frederick Metz. 7—Louis Weiss. 8—Peter Stark. 9—Charles J. Howard.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

### Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Emilie Schultze, Jr., vs. Joseph A. Ward—John J. Breen, Matter of Empire Metal Wool Company—Sigimund Feust.
SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—H. Randolph Whitman vs. Charles A. Bates and others—Percy B. Bromfield.

### Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Daniel vs. Russell—Thomas F. Byrnes, Wilcox vs. Paine—Charles K. Beekman, Matter of Empire Metal Wool Company—Gustave S. Drachman.
SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Blaich vs. Schnur—John H. Rogan, Schultze vs. Ward—John H. Rogan. Buhler vs. Fennelly—Jesse S. Nelson.
SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Zimmermann vs. Garrett—Elliot Sandford.
SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Remsen vs. Remsen—William H. Willis.

### Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Van Wyck, J.—Ex parte business at 10 o'clock. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.
COUNTY COURT—Room 7 Court House—Hurd, J.—Ex parte business.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, J.
The wills of Ann Ruxton, Joseph Robley, Frederick D. Viner, Mary W. Lawrence, Elizabeth K. Dalton, Ann Kelly, Mary Reilly, Henry Fiechsenhaar, and Blandine Conant. The accounting of Henri P. W. Harnickell, Francisco S. Harnickell, Joseph Haggerty, Julius Messeritz, Elbe H. Kenigier, and Frederick H. Hoeft. The guardianship of Dowd minors.

## THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

### CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, No. 1 Northern | .86⅛ |
| Corn, No. 2 mixed | .31⅞ |
| Oats, No. 2 mixed | .21⅞ |
| Cotton, middling | 7 15-16 |
| Coffee, Rio No. 7 | .07⅝ |
| Butter, State, finest creamery | .15 |
| Flour, Minnesota patents | $4.50 |
| Lard, prime | 4.40 |
| Molasses, O. K., prime | .25 |
| Hogs, dressed, 160-lb | .05½ |
| Tallow, prime | .03⅛ |
| Pork, mess | 8.25 |
| Beef, family | 8.75 |
| Beef hams | 25.50 |
| Sugar, granulated | .05 |
| Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry | 11.75 |
| Lead | 3.50 |
| Copper, lake ingot | 11.10 |

CHICAGO, July 26.—Flour steady; No. 2 Spring wheat, 76¾c; No. 3 Spring wheat nominal; No. 2 red, 76¾@78c; No. 2 corn, 26½@26¾c; No. 2 yellow, 26½@26¾c; No. 2 oats, 17¼c; No. 2 white, 21½@22¼c; No. 3 white, 20@22c; No. 2 rye, 38c; No. 2 barley nominal; No. 3, free on board, 28@31c; No. 4, free on board, 28c; No. 1 flaxseed, $2½@83½c; prime timothy seed, $2.75; mess pork, per barrel, $7.70@$7.75; lard, per 100 lb, $4.17½@$4.20; short ribs sides, loose, 5½@5¾c; dry-salted shoulders, boxed, 4¾@5c; short clear sides, boxed, 4¾@4⅞c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.19; sugars unchanged.

### COTTON.

Speculation in futures was restricted to small proportions yesterday, total dealings reaching but 67,600 bales. The market showed pronounced strength from the start, however, and the bull faction had the advantage during the entire session. Opening steady at an advance of 4 to 6 points, prices further improved 1 to 6 points, with the market finally steady at a net gain of 4 to 9 points. Better news from Liverpool than looked for, reports of damage by continued hot, dry weather in Southern and Central Texas and sections of Arkansas, and a hardening tendency of spot markets both in this country and abroad, all tended to check selling and send shorts to cover. The bulk of the business done was for local account, with October receiving chief attention. The spot market ruled quiet and steady. Middling uplands, 7 15-16c, and middling Gulf, 8 3-16c. Sales, including 100 bales to exporters and 560 bales to spinners, were 660 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 7.55 | 7.55 | 7.55 | 7.54@7.56 |
| August | 7.51 | 7.55 | 7.50 | 7.52@7.53 |
| September | 7.32 | 7.37 | 7.32 | 7.35@7.36 |
| October | 7.13 | 7.20 | 7.12 | 7.17@7.18 |
| November | 7.07 | 7.13 | 7.07 | 7.11@7.12 |
| December | 7.10 | 7.15 | 7.09 | 7.13@7.14 |
| January | 7.13 | 7.18 | 7.12 | 7.16@7.17 |
| February | ... | ... | ... | 7.19@7.20 |
| March | 7.20 | 7.25 | 7.20 | 7.23@7.24 |
| April | ... | ... | ... | 7.26@7.28 |

Southern spot markets, middling, were: Galveston, 7⅝c; New Orleans, 7¾c; Mobile, 7c; Savannah, 7⅝c; Norfolk, 7¾c; Memphis, 7 15-16c; Augusta, 8c; St. Louis, 7 15-16c; Charleston, 7⅞c; Wilmington, 8½c; Baltimore, 8¼c.

LIVERPOOL, July 26.—Middling uplands, 4¼d. Futures steady, 1@1¼ points net advance. December-January, 3.54½b; January-February, 3.54½b; February-March, 3.55s; March-April, 3.56s; April-May, 3.56½b; July, 4.13½s; July-August, 4.12s; August-September, 4.08s; September-October, 3.91s; October-November, 3.58½s; November-December, 3.56s.

### FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

| | Opening. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | |
| July | 85¾ | 85¾ | 83⅝ | 83⅝ |
| September | 79¾ | 80 | 78½ | 78½ |
| December | 80¾ | 80⅞ | 79¼ | 79⅝ |
| Corn— | | | | |
| July | ... | ... | ... | 31⅞ |
| September | 32⅝ | 32⅝ | 31⅞ | 31⅞ |
| December | 33¼ | 33¾ | 33¼ | 33¾ |
| Oats— | | | | |
| September | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | 21¾ | 21¾ |

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | |
| July | 78 | 78½ | 76¾ | 76¾ |
| September | 73½ | 74¼ | 72 | 72¼ |
| December | 74½ | 75⅛ | 73½ | 73½ |
| Corn— | | | | |
| July | 27 | 27 | 26½ | 26½ |
| September | 27¾ | 27⅞ | 26⅝ | 26⅝ |
| December | 28¾ | 28¾ | 27⅜ | 27⅜ |
| Oats— | | | | |
| July | ... | ... | ... | 17⅛ |
| September | 17⅞ | 18 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ |
| December | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 18¼ |

### BREADSTUFFS.

VISIBLE SUPPLY.

The statement of the visible supply of grain Saturday, in store and afloat, as compiled by the New York Produce Exchange, was as follows:

| | Bushels. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 31,707,000 | 707,000 | .... |
| Corn | 16,179,000 | 1,049,000 | .... |
| Oats | 6,651,000 | .... | 352,000 |
| Rye | 1,771,000 | .... | 277,000 |
| Barley | 1,945,000 | .... | 54,000 |

### Wheat.

The market yesterday had two distinct movements. The first was a sharp up turn, following unexpected strength in European markets, and the second was a total collapse representing an entire loss of the forenoon advance. Trading during the morning was active, bordering on excitement, including heavy purchases for European account, mostly Continental. Foreigners, however, while they were liberal buyers of futures, took very little cash wheat, and this fact combined with others to produce the afternoon weakness. The Liverpool advance was 2@2¼d, followed by a partial loss at midday, but a subsequent rally closed the market 2@2¼d net higher for the day. French markets were likewise very strong; Paris wheat and flour, while only showing a slight rise at the opening, gained strength on increased estimates of shortage and unfavorable Russian crop news, and closed 50@30 points net higher on wheat and 75@85 points up on flour. Local houses were free buyers on short account early in the day, but sold heavily in the afternoon, owing to the liberal increase in the visible supply, large receipts of new wheat at receiving points, and light export inquiry at all seaboard markets. Statistics, with the exception of the domestic visible supply, were generally bullish.

DULUTH, Minn., July 26.—No. 1 hard cash, 79½c; No. 1 Northern cash, 78¾c; September, 72¼c bid; December, 72½c; No. 2 Northern, 75¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 26.—July, 77¾c; September, 68¾@687⅛c; December, 69⅝c. On track, No. 1 hard, 79½c; No. 1 Northern, 78¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 26.—No. 1 Northern, 81c; No. 2 Spring, 78½c; December, 72⅞c.

### Corn.

No. 2, 31⅞c, elevator, and 32¾c, delivered.

### Oats.

No. 2, 22c; No. 3, 21c; No. 2 white, 25¼c; No. 3 white, 24c; track mixed, 21@23c; track white, 23½@30c.

### Flour.

Spring patents, $4.35@$4.60; Winter straights, $4.05@$4.20; Winter patents, $4.35@$4.70; Spring clears, $3.45@$3.80; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.35@$3.50; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.20@$3.30.

### Miscellaneous.

RYE—40@41c. BARLEY—29½@30c, both cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. RYE FLOUR—Steady. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $1.50@$1.85, as to brand. BAGMEAL—Fine white, 75@80c; fine yellow, 75c; coarse, 60@62c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 50@57½c; Spring, bulk, 50@55c; 100 lb, middlings, bulk, 60@65c; rye feed, 47½@50c; city bran, 57½@62½c; hominy chop, 47½@50c.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Close: Barley—Cash No. 3, 27@34c. Rye—Cash and July, 38c; September, 38½c. Flax—Cash, 82½c; cash Northwest, 83¼c; September, 83c. Timothy—Cash, $2.75; August, $2.65; September, $2.52½.

### PROVISIONS.

PORK—Old mess, $8@$8.50; new, $8@$9.50; family, $9.25@$10; short clear, $10@$10.50. BEEF—Mess, $7.50@$8; family, $8.50@$9; packet, $8@$9.50; extra India mess, $12@$14. BEEF HAMS—$25@$26. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5½c; 160 lb, 5½c; 140 lb, 5⅝c; 120 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5¾@5¾c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, 8@9 lb, 7c; 10 lb, 6¾c; 12 lb, 6c; 14 lb, 6c; pickled shoulders, 5⅛@5¼c; pickled hams, 8¼@9c; Western green, 16 lb, 7⅝@7¾c, Chicago; S. P., 16 lb, 7⅝c, Chicago. TALLOW—3¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 4½@4¾c; lard, stearine, 5⅝c, nominal. LARD—$4.40 city, $3.95@$4; refined South America, $5; Continent, $4.70; compound city, 4@4½c; Western, 4½@4¼c; Brazil kegs, $6.20.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Close: Pork, July, $7.67½; September, $7.72½; January, $8.50; Lard, July, $4.17½; September, $4.22½@$4.25; October, $4.27½; December, $4.35. Ribs, July, $4.62½; September, $4.65@$4.67½; October, $4.70.

LIVERPOOL, July 26.—Close: Beef, extra India mess, 55s. Pork, prime mess, Western, 45s. Bacon, long clear, 40 to 45 lb, 25s; short clear, 45 to 50 lb, 25s; long clear, 35 to 38 lb, 26s 6d. Lard, prime Western, 21s 6d. Butter, United States finest, 80s; do good, 55s. Cheese, American, finest white and colored, 39s 6d. Tallow, fine American city, 17s 3d.

### COFFEE.

Yesterday was an unusually dull day on the Coffee Exchange, the pit and floor at times being almost deserted. Outside speculative interest was made conspicuous by its absence, and with little or no foreign business in evidence, transactions reached but 6,250 bags. On the first call the market ruled quiet, with quotations unchanged to 5 points lower, further declined 5 points under light offerings, and at the close was quiet at a net loss of 5 to 10 points. Early news from European markets was hardly as good as expected, and with receipts at Rio and Santos, large buyers refused to take hold. Indifference in the spot department was also a depressing factor. The marked increase in the visible supply for this country effectually checked investment purchasing. The American visible now foots up 725,000 bags against less than 700,000 bags on Saturday and 422,000 in 1896. On the Street, spot coffee was featureless, with sales of 7⅜c for No. 7 Rio and 7¼c for No. 7 Santos, invoice lots. Only a small jobbing business was reported in Brazilian grades. Mild coffee had a slightly steadier undertone, with changes in quotations unimportant.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | ... | ... | ... | 6.80@6.90 |
| August | 6.85 | 6.85 | 6.85 | 6.80@6.90 |
| September | ... | ... | ... | 6.95@7.00 |
| October | 7.05 | 7.05 | 7.05 | 7.00@7.05 |
| November | 7.10 | 7.10 | 7.10 | 7.05@7.10 |
| December | 7.15 | 7.15 | 7.15 | 7.10@7.15 |
| January | ... | ... | ... | 7.20@7.25 |
| February | ... | ... | ... | 7.25@7.35 |
| March | 7.45 | 7.45 | 7.40 | 7.35@7.40 |
| April | ... | ... | ... | 7.40@7.45 |
| May | 7.50 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 7.45@7.50 |
| June | 7.60 | 7.60 | 7.60 | 7.55@7.60 |

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos, good average, 9$200. Hamburg opened unchanged, closed at net loss of ½ pfennig; sales, 13,000 bags. Havre, ½f higher; at 12 M. ½f lower; at 3 P. M. no cable; half holiday; sales, 3,000 bags; January, 47.50; February, 47.75; March, 48; April, 48.25; May, 48.25; June, 48.50; July, 46; August, 46.25; September, 46.50; October, 46.75; November, 47; December, 47.25. Rio—No. 7, 8$750.

### SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 3⅜c for 96 degrees test; muscovado, 89 degrees test, 3¼c; molasses, 89 degrees test, 3c.

### OILS.

Prime crude nominal; prime crude, free on board mills, 16@17c; prime Summer yellow, 24½@25c; prime Summer yellow, 24@24½c; butter grades, 28@29c, nominal; prime white, 27@28c; prime Winter yellow, 30@31

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Adirondacks.

# ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

7:50 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station with through Wagner vestibule drawing room cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via the Adirondack division of the New York Central Railroad.

6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via Adirondack division of the N. Y. Central R.R.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. ED. KRUMBHOLZ. LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lv. N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:45 P. M., 7:25 A. M. 11:10 P. M.

STEVENS'S HOUSE, LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 P. M.

WHITE FACE INN, —Lv. N.Y. 7:50 A.M., 6:25 P.M; ar. 7:45 P. M., 7:25 A.M., 11:10 P.M.

LAKESIDE INN, 7:30 P.M., 7:10 A.M., 10:55 P.M.

NORTHWOOD'S INN, —Lv. NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 P.M; ar 7:30 PM 7:10 AM, 10:55 P.M.

THE GRAND VIEW, 7:30 P.M., 7:10 A.M., 10:55 P.M.

AMES COTTAGE, —Lv NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:57 P.M., 6:37 A.M., 10:32 P.M.

CASCADEVILLE.

THE CASCADE, —Lv. N.Y., 7:50 A.M., 6:25 P.M; ar. 8:15 P.M.; 7:55 A.M., 11:40 P.M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:05 P. M. and 6:45 A. M.

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GARDENER.—Scotch; married; no children; large experience in all branches of gardening and planting and management of new grounds; references from prominent city families. Gardener, Post Office Box 249 Mount Kisco, N. Y.

GARDENER.—Robert Hossack, for past six years gardener on estate of late G. P. Lawerence, Saugatuck, will be disengaged Aug. 1 and wishes to treat with any one requiring a first-class gardener; Saugatuck, Fairfield Co., Conn.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young man of good character, employment in country; honest and sober; good reference. P. M., Box 140 Times Office.

Miscellaneous.

NURSE or ATTENDANT.—By male nurse or attendant; competent, sober, and reliable; excellent references; moderate compensation. Winslow, 259 West 26th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A competent butler, where second man is kept. Address, giving copy of references and wages expected, Box 747, New Rochelle, N. Y.

WANTED—Good bricklayers at Sandy Hook; steamer Sea Bird; foot of Franklin St., N. Y., or C. R. R. of N. J., to Highland Beach.

WANTED—A bright, energetic canvasser to solicit advertisements for a well-known publication. Address F. J. R., Times Office.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

RAMSDELL LINE.
Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, Newburg; week days (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 3 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M., landing at 138d St., N. R., 9:30 A. M.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers Knickerbocker and Catskill leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Christopher St., N. R., connecting at Catskill with mountain trains. Staterooms lighted by electricity. Bicycles carried free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS from foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

## PROVIDENCE LINE

For Providence direct, Boston, and all Inland and Seashore Resorts East and North thereof. Steamers Rhode Island and Plymouth. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

## STONINGTON LINE

For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

## NORWICH LINE.

For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts, also Worcester and North of Boston and East. Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40 (old No.) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Orchestra on each. Rates to BLOCK ISLAND reduced. Connection made Week Days and Sundays.

## FALL RIVER LINE.

For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan in commission. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

## Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS.
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.
Direct connection on the Kingston Pt. Dock with U. & D. trains for Catskill Mountain Points, and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. At Catskill with the Catskill Mt. and Otis El. Ry. for Cairo and Mt. Resorts.
Railroad connections at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, and Albany for points North, East, and West. Special Saratoga trains.
Through tickets sold at Desbrosses St. Pier, West 22d St. Pier, New York Transfer, and other principal ticket offices.

## Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK, and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga-North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 N. R., foot Beach St., at 7 P. M. and 12 midnight Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

## NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Lahn, Tu., Jy. 27, 10 AM Trave, Tu., Au. 17, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Aug. 3, 10 AM Lahn, Tu., Au. 24, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Aug. 10, 10 AM Havel, Tu., Au. 31, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Spree, Sat., Aug. 21, 10 AM Aller, Sat., Sept. 4, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Koenigin Luise.....Thursday, July 29, Noon
Prinz Regent Luitpold...Thursday, Aug. 5, Noon
Bremen.....Thursday, Aug. 12, Noon
H. H. Meier.....Thursday, Aug. 19, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Ems, Aug. 7, 10 AM Fulda, Aug. 21, 10 AM
Werra, Aug. 14, 10 AM Kaiser, Sept. 4, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

## HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth.
(London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
Normannia, Jy. 29, 10 AM Normannia, Au. 26, 10 AM
Columbia, Aug. 5, 9 AM Columbia, Sept. 2, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, Au. 19, 10 AM La. Victoria, Sept. 9, 9 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S. Phoenicia, Jy. 31, 7:30 AM Persia, Aug. 7, 12 M.
First cab., $75 up; second class, $45; steerage, $30.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York

## AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
PARIS.....July 28 PARIS.....Aug. 18
ST. PAUL.....Aug. 4 ST. PAUL.....Aug. 25
ST. LOUIS.....Aug. 11 ST. LOUIS.....

## Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday.
Noordland, July 28, noon Kensington, Au. 11, 3 PM
Friesland, Aug. 4, noon Westernland, Au. 18, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

## ANCHOR LINE.

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.
Ethiopia, July 31, noon Furnessia, Aug. 21, noon
Anchoria, Aug. 14, noon Circassia, Aug. 28, noon
City of Rome.....Sept. 11 and Oct. 9
Cabin, City of Rome, $70. Other Strs., $50.
Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35.
Steerage Passage:
Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green

## FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli, Sat., July 31, 10 AM
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot, Sat., Aug. 7, 10 AM
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Fare to Paris and including charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

## WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, July 28, Noon Britannic, Aug. 25, Noon
Majestic, Aug. 4, Noon Majestic, Sept. 1, Noon
Germanic, Aug. 11, Noon Germanic, Sept. 8, Noon
Teutonic, Aug. 18, Noon Teutonic, Sept. 15, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

## CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Umbria, July 31, 3 PM Campania, Aug. 21, 11 AM
Lucania, Aug. 7, noon Umbria, Aug. 28, 3 PM
Etruria, Aug. 14, 3 PM Lucania, Sept. 4, 11 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. AMSTERDAM...Saturday July 31, 10 A. M.
S. S. MAASDAM.....Saturday, Aug. 7, 10 A. M.
Rate cabin, $72.50 and upward; second cabin, $30; steerage, $26. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 Broadway, N. Y.

## JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco, Cal., Yokohama, Hongkong:
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Aug. 5, 1 P. M.
BELGIC.....Aug. 14, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.....Aug. 24, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 2, 1 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....Sept. 11, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information, apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF INDIA.....Aug. 2, Oct. 11, Jan. 3
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.....Aug. 23, Nov. 8, Jan. 31
EMPRESS OF CHINA...Sept. 13, Dec. 6, Feb. 28
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:
MIOWERA, Aug. 8. AORANGI, Sept. 4.
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South, and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS.....Tuesday, July 27
SEMINOLE.....Friday, July 30
CHEROKEE.....Tuesday, Aug. 3
IROQUOIS.....Friday, Aug. 6
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
Shortest Sea Trips out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

## BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, daily.
CHICAGO, 1:55 P. M. and 12:10 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:25, ex. Sun., 1:55 Sun., 12:10 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9:55 A. M., 4:55 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 7:55, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night Sunday, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
NORFOLK, 11:25, A. M. daily.
NEW ORLEANS, (through sleeper,) 4:55 P. M. daily.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St. 5 minutes later.
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

# PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (3:15, "Congressional Limn." all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, 6:55, 8:25 P. M., 12:10 mdt.
Sundays, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:25, 1:55, 3:25, 3:55, (Buffet Car,) 4:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, 6:55, 8:25 P. M., 12:10 mdt.
From FOOT LIBERTY STREET 5 minutes later, with additional trains at 4:30 A. M., daily and 7:30 and 9:00 P. M. week days.
For BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON from Whitehall Terminal.
Week days, 7:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 3:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt. Sundays, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt.
From FOOT LIBERTY STREET 5 minutes later.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,823 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

## LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*6:15, 6:40 A. M. daily, (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
*7:55, 8:15 A. M. daily, for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.
*10:25, 10:30 A. M. Sundays only, for Bound Brook and intermediate stations.
*11:25, 10:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
*11:55, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS"
Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.
*12:25, 12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
*12:55, 1:15 P. M., Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal branches.
*1:25, 1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions; chair-car for Wilkesbarre.
*3:55, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.
*4:55, 5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*5:55, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair-car to Slatington.
*6:55, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.
*7:55, 8:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, L. & B. JUNCTION, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, and BUFFALO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
*8:55, 9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Wilkesbarre and Ithaca.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points as follows: *8:55, 9:00 A. M., *1:55, 2:30, *3:55, 4:20, and *5:55, 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,823 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

# NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

## THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:
7.50 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Daily, except Sunday. For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.
8.30 A. M.—DAILY, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9.30 A. M.—FAST MAIL. Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.
9.40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Daily, except Sunday. For Catskill Mountains, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.
10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central Route; due Buffalo 8:40 P.M. Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M.; Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing-room cars only.
10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.
1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED Daily.—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.
1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.
3.30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday.—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.
5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily 24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:45 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.
6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.
6.25 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Daily.—For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.
7.00 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.
7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily.—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.
9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily.—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Thousand Islands.
12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday night. Sunday nights, Chicago Sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 1,005 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

## WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
8:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo. Sleeping Car, New York to Bloomville, Sundays only; can be occupied 9:00 P. M.
7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga.
9:15 A. M.

# PANIC ON A FISHING BOAT

## Georgiana Young Grounds on Romer Shoals and Passengers Have to Take to the Boats.

## SIX TOO SCARED TO MOVE

### Returning to Brooklyn from Seabright, Captain Lost His Bearings in Fog —Fright and Sea Sickness Did the Rest—No One Hurt.

An epidemic of fright, heightened by seasickness and justified to a degree by the inexperience of the man in charge, imperiled the lives of twenty-three excursionists returning from a fishing trip late Sunday night, cost many of the fishermen all the clothes they wore, ran the smack Georgianna Young aground on the Romer Shoals, and left her owners liable to a suit for salvage. The fright was allayed when daylight came yesterday morning and all the scared travelers were picked up, the seasickness was cured by a return to terra firma, new clothes were found in the slop shops on the water front, the salvage suit is in process of settlement, the commander has gained some experience, the smack is none the worse for grounding, and the whole matter is now subject for history.

That no lives were lost is due more to luck than to any good management on the part of passengers or crew.

The Georgianna Young is a two-masted smack, twenty-eight years old, of about twenty-one tons measurement, and drawing 8½ feet of water. She is owned by the Fulton Fish Company and leased to Thomas, otherwise "Red," McGarry, who commands her. She was chartered on Saturday by a party of the employes of the J. B. Johns Asbestos and Paint Works of Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn. With their guests the party numbered twenty-three, and they paid "Captain" McGarry $1 a head to take them fishing off the Jersey coast. McGarry has had a long experience handling fish in the Fulton Market. This is his first season in command of a fishing boat.

The smack sailed from the Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, slip down the bay Saturday evening, anchored off Seabright early Sunday morning, and the men, after disposing of the two kegs of beer aboard and the greater part of the provisions, started to fish. They had fair luck, and early in the afternoon McGarry, with his crew of two, raised the anchors and made sail for home. There was little wind, and the smack half sailed and half drifted until about midway between the Sandy Hook and Highlands lights, when darkness came. The ebb tide was stronger than the wind, and the smack anchored to await a breeze or the flood tide.

**On the Way Home.**

When the breeze came it was with suddenness and force. The smack heeled over to it, and with anchor lifted started merrily up the bay. When the wind freshened still more, McGarry became alarmed. The excursionists shared his fears, and when a slight fog enveloped them in semi-darkness all was confusion aboard.

When the "Captain" shouted to lower the sails, somebody cast off the throat halyards first. As a consequence, the peaks fouled, and both sails were immovable. Nobody found yesterday, not even McGarry, seems to know exactly what happened next, but it appears that the man at the tiller left his post and the smack fell off into the trough of the sea, with no one knowing the exact bearings.

The channel is well lighted and buoyed, but there was no one aboard who read the signals, and after a few moments of suspense the smack's bottom grated sand and McGarry, after dropping his two anchors, shouted, "Save your lives, boys! She's sinking!" At least that is the story told by three or four of the passengers who were hanging around Pier 13 East River yesterday looking over the smack as she lay moored there.

There were two dories on the smack, and under orders from the Captain one was promptly hove over the side and crowded by nine of the passengers and two of the three of the crew of the smack. They got away in such haste that they forgot to plug up the bullhole, and for more than two hours, until they were picked up by the tug Wallace B. Flint, one of the passengers sat with his hand over the hole to keep the water out, while the others bailed what entered in spite of him, with their hats.

As soon as that boat was fairly away from the smack the other dory was launched. McGarry was the last of the nine who boarded her to leave the smack, and he did not leave until he had twice begged the other six passengers to precede him. The last man before him to enter the boat was A. Dunn of 257 Twenty-first Street, Brooklyn, who tells this story of the trip:

**Captain Mixed Up and Scared.**

"When, on the way home, it got dark and foggy we all got sea sick. I don't blame the Captain. He was all right, but he was mixed up and scared. He tried to save the other fellows, but they were too frightened to move, and too sea sick to care if they were saved or not. I was dead scared myself, and followed the crowd. I stripped off all my clothes and lost them. We only had one oar, and no one knew how to use that. The seas were mountain high and we were all wet through.

"The pilot boat Joseph Pulitzer picked us up and put us ashore at Stapleton and we had to walk along the track ties to the ferry in our bare feet and without any clothes to speak of. Somebody ashore loaned me an overcoat, and I bought these new."

The six men left on the smack fared better than the others. The wind died out, the sea went down, the tide lifted the smack from the bottom, and she was riding easily at her anchors when the tug C. E. Evarts, in charge of Capt. George Brandon, came alongside, in answer to their signals of distress. Capt. Brandon ran his tug alongside and put a couple of men aboard. The anchors were raised, a hawser was attached to the smack, and at 9 A. M. the Georgianna Young reposed placidly in the smooth water of the dock at Pier B. That was about 6 o'clock A. M. The six rescued passengers recovered from their seasickness and carefully gathered up the fish, their own catch as well as that of the others, that lay on deck in the smack's hold, put them into baskets, thanked Capt. Brandon for his goodness, and departed for their homes.

A glance at the smack shows the extent and the needlessness of the panic. With the exception of the running gear, which appears to be fouled, there is nothing the matter with her. The sea did not wash over, as is evidenced by the dryness of the cabins and the filth of her decks, and the reason for the "Captain's" dory going to sea with only one oar is inexplicable, as no less than five oars in good condition are lying loose on the smack's deck.

A. Dutch & Son, owners of the tug C. E. Evarts, have put in a claim for salvage for $200 for bringing the Georgianna Young to port. John Dorman, for the Fulton Fish Company, declared the smack was not worth that amount, and offered $50.

The party included Henry Doring, Lawson Cody, Robert and Edward Fisher, father and son; William Cors, J. F. Martin, J. O. Thompson, Joseph Snyder, William and Edward Duckfield, father and son; Daniel and Dan Mahoney, father and son; Augustine Dunn, James Dunn, William Hurley, John Scott, William Manning, John Platt, and John Richards, all of South Brooklyn, and Charles and Philip Kapeser, Gus Daum, and E. Duckfield.

The crew consisted of Thomas McGarry, in command, and Thomas Cragin and Charles Etchels.

**Funeral of Grace M. Duryea.**

The funeral of Grace M. Duryea, the eldest daughter of Stephen Duryea, was held yesterday from the family residence, 153 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. Miss Duryea was a granddaughter of the late Francis Nolan, who at the time of his death was Charities Commissioner of Brooklyn. The interment was in Calvary Cemetery.

**From Mexico to Moscow.**

A large party of Mexican physicians and their families, about fifty persons in all, arrived here last night by Mexico City, and will sail by the Hamburg-American Line's steamship Normannia, leaving Thursday, July 29. The doctors are on their way to the medical congress at Moscow, Russia.

**John Adams's Birthplace.**

INQUIRER.—John Adams was born in Braintree, Mass., Oct. 31, 1735. He was inaugurated President March 4, 1797, and represented the Federal Party. He was elected from the State of Massachusetts.

# WUEST'S DIFFICULT CATCH.

### It Was a Four-Year-Old Girl That Fell from a Third-story Window.

George Wuest, a driver employed by the New York Cheese Company, yesterday saved Gertrude Winchester, four years old, from probably instant death by catching her in his arms when she fell head first from the window of her parents' apartments on the third floor of 20 Ten Eyck Street, Brooklyn.

Gertrude and her sister Ida, six years old, had been left alone by their mother, Mrs. Henrietta Winchester, while she made a visit to a sick friend. Gertrude forgot her mother's caution, and pushed a chair up to one of the front-room windows, the shutters of which were fastened with a piece of string. The weight of her body broke the fastening and she tumbled out. Wuest was just dismounting from his wagon when the child shrieked. He dropped a cheese he was carrying and squared himself for a difficult catch. Gertrude was about falling upon the sharp points of an iron picket railing in front of the house when Wuest caught her in his outstretched arms. He prevented her from striking on the points, but his arms were badly wrenched.

Some one called Ambulance Surgeon Barry of St. Catharine's Hospital, who examined the child and found that her only injury was an abrasion on her side. Wuest was so embarrassed by the cheers of the crowd that he hastily mounted his wagon and drove away.

# IN SEARCH OF HIS FATHER.

### The Boy Sent to Chicago with a Tag Attached Cannot Find His Parents.

Inquiries as to the identity of the person or persons who sent the young son of George Condon from this city to Chicago in search of his father, as told in a dispatch in yesterday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES, prove that the case is a very unusual one. The boy arrived at the Union Station, in Chicago, alone on Saturday, with a tag giving his father's address, 502 West Taylor Street, attached to his jacket. He was taken to that address by a charity worker, but no trace of Condon was found there. He said that he came from Chicago to this city some time ago with his parents, who left him with the family of E. Hamorne.

None of the principal charity organizations of this city know anything of the case, and it appears that the boy must have been shipped by the man with whom he lived (and who was probably his uncle) to get rid of him. This man, who goes by the name of E. Hamour, not Hamorne, started to look for George Condon some weeks ago, saying that he was going to Europe shortly, and wanted to restore the boy to his father. The Chicago police searched that city for Condon at the time without success. He had mysteriously disappeared, and Hamour now seems to have followed suit.

The address which the latter then gave was 446 Sixth Avenue, New York, a drug store owned by M. Stein, who rents out private mail boxes. Hamour got mail there for the "Union Privilege Company," though it does not appear in the Directory. A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES who asked for Hamour at the drug store was told that the name was not known there. About a week later, however, Hamour called for mail under his own name, and was told that "some one had been looking for him on a Chicago case." He said nothing in reply, and has not been seen or heard of there since, nor does the letter carrier who covers the district know anything of his whereabouts.

# AHEARN ASSOCIATION'S OUTING

### Its Seventh Annual Picnic, Dinner, Torchlight Procession and Open-Air Demonstration.

The John F. Ahearn Association of the Fourth Assembly District yesterday gave its seventh annual outing, dinner, torchlight procession, and open-air nocturnal demonstration. The procession was the most glittering success that east siders have witnessed in years. As for the outing and the dinner, which were held at Point View Grove, College Point, L. I., the association did nobly, for the affair passed off with perfect harmony.

The big side-wheel steamer Cygnus carried 1,500 men all told, and sufficient refreshments to put them in fine condition for the procession on their return. The feature of the athletics at the grove was the baseball game for the championship of the Seventh Ward, between the Bowling Greens and the Cigarettes, which resulted in the total annihilation of the latter by a score of 12 to 5. The two bicycle races, a half mile and a mile handicap, were won by Tom Ryan and George Atwill, both of the Bowling Green Cycle Club.

The entire day was spent at the grove in feast, sports, and other pleasures, and the steamer returned at 8 o'clock in the evening to Pier 49 East River, where the parade was formed. By this time every street in the ward was ablaze with bonfires and Chinese lanterns. Kenney's band of forty pieces, a drum and fife corps, and the Letter Carrier Association band of sixty-five pieces played different medleys of familiar airs, and then the members of the association marched along.

The parade was formed in three divisions, each of which was furnished with a calcium light mounted on a wagon and with supplies of fireworks. The line of march covered eight miles of streets, and ended at the clubhouse, 290 East Broadway, where those members who had made the entire trip disbanded and went home.

# M'CARTHY'S CASE POSTPONED.

### It Is an Order to Show Why City Officials Should Not Be Punished.

An order for the Mayor, the Commissioner of Public Works, and the Superintendent of the Bureau of Incumbrances to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court came up for a hearing yesterday before Justice Russell, in Part I. of the Supreme Court, and by consent of all parties concerned was postponed until Friday.

Mr. White of Furlong & White, attorneys, appeared for the plaintiff, Callahan McCarthy of 2,434 Second Avenue, who brings the action as a citizen, charging that the city officials have not enforced the order of the Supreme Court requiring that the Astor House block be kept free of sidewalk incumbrances.

Callahan McCarthy was not present in court yesterday, but Mr. White intimated that in view of representations that had been made that his client was a mere figurehead, having signed the affidavit on which the suit was brought merely as an accommodation to D. A. Doyle, the trunk dealer, who has a grievance against the Bureau of Incumbrances, and without knowing the object of the action, a special effort would be made to have the plaintiff in court at the hearing Friday.

D. A. Doyle, on his part, asserted that he did not know McCarthy, had never asked him to sign such a paper, and strongly represented that he was interested on the contrary side, as if the Bureau of Incumbrances enforced the mandamus of the Supreme Court in question they would have to remove one of his show windows. He was in court, however, and tried to get the Justice to listen to his accusations against the city officials and the Bureau of Incumbrances in particular. He alleged that there was a conspiracy to blackmail him, and that about $1,000 worth of goods had been carried off from his store which he was never able to recover.

Superintendent Henkel of the Bureau of Incumbrances did not take the trouble to go into court, having committed his case to the Corporation Counsel. He said the suit was instigated by Mr. Doyle, and in reference to allegations in the complaint that only Doyle's place had been raided, said that the Astor House was visited and inspected every day and frequent raids made, goods being carried off, which, however, were redeemed at the proper place on payment of fees. Charges of conspiracy and blackmail, he said, were ridiculous

**Knee Pants Workers on Strike.**

Twenty-three hundred children's knee-pants workers employed in shops in this city, Brooklyn, and Brownsville, went out on strike yesterday for an advance of wages and a reduction of the hours of labor. They stated that they had been paid 20 and 21 cents for making a dozen trousers, and had to work fourteen hours a day, and in this way they could barely make $6 a week. Their wages have been gradually reduced since 1894. The strikers insist that the contractors must give bonds for the faithful observance of the agreement with the union before they will return to work.

# ALL WORKING FOR TRADE

## The New York Merchants Thoroughly Aroused to the Necessity of United Effort.

## OFFICIAL CIRCULAR SENT

### More Than Two Hundred and Fifty Applications for Non-Resident Membership Came in Yesterday, Starting the List Well Along Toward Eleven Thousand Merchants.

Assistant Secretary Mead of the Merchants' Association began yesterday morning the mailing of the handsome lithograph certificates of membership to the 10,000 out-of-town members. It is desired that each non-resident merchant who has joined the association shall receive his certificate before he leaves home on his Fall excursion to this city. The inflowing current of buyers will, it is expected, begin about the 10th or 15th of next month, and by that time the quarters of the Merchants' Association, at Broadway and Leonard Street, will be in readiness to receive them. More than 250 applications for non-resident membership came in by the first mail yesterday morning, starting the total membership well along toward 11,000 merchants.

The officers of the association say that one of the most gratifying features of the progress which the organization is making in its self-imposed task to lay the business advantages of New York City before the great public of the United States is the appreciative sentiment expressed by local merchants who either call at the office of the association or communicate by letter.

**Indorsing the Work.**

The following from Schoverling, Daly & Gales is one of many similar letters thus far received:

"Inclosed we hand you application for membership and check for annual dues. We heartily indorse the good work you are doing in presenting to interior buyers the many advantages this market affords, as well as the liberal and fair-minded spirit which has thus far characterized your efforts. We think this is a move in the right direction, and feel sure has felt so assured in her position that she has taken for granted that trade will come to her without any effort on her part to call attention to her splendid opportunities or to make the way easier. We congratulate you on your effort to overcome this condition of lethargy, and shall be glad to aid your association to the best of our ability. Southern and Western merchants have become too accustomed to ordering goods through travelers, or by mail, without ever coming to the market. This is a bad habit. They should at least occasionally put themselves in direct touch with headquarters and get the stimulus of personal contact and observation of new goods and new ideas."

**Circular Defining Privileges.**

An official circular was sent to all the out-of-town merchants on the roll yesterday giving complete details regarding the dates fixed by the Joint Traffic and Trunk Line Associations for the sale of the reduced rate Fall excursion tickets to and from New York. In Joint Traffic territory these dates are Aug. 7 to 10, inclusive, and Aug. 28 to 31, inclusive, and in the Trunk Line territory the dates are Sept. 1 to 3, inclusive, and Sept. 10 to 14, inclusive. Following is the official boundary of the territory covered by these reduced-rate tickets: The territory of the Joint Traffic Association includes all that portion of the country from St. Louis and Chicago bounded south by the Ohio River, north by the great lakes and Canada, and east by the western limit of the Trunk Line Association, which is on a line with Buffalo, Pittsburg, Salamanca, Wheeling, and Parkersburg, but not including these last named points, which are under the jurisdiction of the Trunk Line Association for the purpose of these excursions—the territory of the latter running from and including these cities east of the seaboard and the borders of the New England States, and extending to the south to points on a line with the Ohio River.

**Rates from the South.**

The Secretary of the Merchants' Association sent a telegram one day last week to an influential railroad man in the South, asking him to use his influence with the Southeastern Association with the view of having that organization of railroads issue tickets to merchants attending the Merchants' Association on the same basis as the joint traffic and trunk lines. Objection has been made by President King to the Southern Road's proposition to issue open excursion rates to New York unlimited as to the class of persons using such tickets.

Mr. King explained that the Merchants' Association made an agreement with the Joint Traffic and the Trunk Line Associations upon a definite and well-defined plan, making its guarantee to these railway associations that it would limit the tickets which might be unlawfully used or which might pass into the hands of scalpers. On open excursions such as are proposed by the Southeastern Association it would be impossible to make any such guarantee. Efforts are made to induce the Southern roads to reconsider their proposition.

An uncommonly large mail from Bermuda reached the headquarters of the association yesterday morning, having arrived on the latest steamer of the Quebec Steamship Company. When the last mail went out to that point it took a number of circulars addressed to Bermuda merchants, announcing the reduced rate granted by the Quebec Steamship Company to those of the merchants in Bermuda who desired to come to New York to make their Fall purchases. As the result of those circulars yesterday's mail brought in a large number of applications for membership in the Merchants' Association by Bermuda merchants, all of whom thus applied in a fair to assume, will come to New York. The reduced rates by the Quebec Steamship Company are good for any sailing date from Bermuda in the month of August, and good to return from New York until Sept. 23. The rate was fixed at $30 for the round trip, first class, including meals.

**New Resident Members.**

Walter Longman of Longman & Martinez, paint makers, sent in his firm's check yesterday and asked to be enrolled as a resident member. He said that he regarded the movement as one that ought to have the support of every patriotic citizen. Other new resident members are: Coffee—Dykes & Wilson; Wells Brothers. Waters—John L. Lockwood. Commission merchants—B. O. Bowers Company. Dry goods commission merchants—Shaw, Manning & Co. Importers—John Duncan's Sons. Importers Japanese silks—A. S. Rosenthal & Co. Paints and varnishes—F. W. Devoe and C. T. Raynolds Company. California wines—Edinger Brothers & Jacobi. Boots and shoes—Park, Bell & Co. Rope, twine, and hammocks—Travers Brothers' Company. Furriers—C. G. Gunther's Sons. Fine Color manufacturers—H. Kohnstamm & Co. Manufacturers of salt—Genesee Salt Company. Importers, commission merchants, hosiery, gloves, &c.—Wesendonck, Lorenz & Co. Cigars—M. Stachelberg & Co.

**Benedict Brothers Dissolve.**

The firm of Benedict Brothers, stock brokers and bankers, 48 Exchange Place, has dissolved, and the dissolution was announced at the Stock Exchange yesterday. The partners were James H. Benedict, Jr., and Legrand L. Benedict, who will act in liquidation. The former became a member of the Stock Exchange years ago, and his brother in 1877. The termination of association is regarded as a result of the convivial mishap which befell James H. Benedict, Jr., last Friday, which brought about his detention at the West Thirtieth Street Station House on a charge of intoxication. Next day he was lectured by City Magistrate Pool and discharged.

**Mining Exchange Changes.**

Changes in the management of the Mining Exchange include George A. Drake, Vice President, in place of Louis Ross; D. G. Dale, Treasurer, to succeed C. M. Stead; G. D. Hedian, Secretary, vice W. C. Dornin, Jr., and Bruce E. Chilton, Chairman, instead of John Gray. Amendments to the rules and constitution are to be considered this afternoon.

**He May Run for the Assembly.**

Thomas J. Hayden, Superintendent of Branch Post Office Station No. 30, at 320 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, sent his resignation to Postmaster Van Cott yesterday. He gave no reason for resigning. It is understood that he is a candidate for the Tammany Hall nomination for the Assembly in the Twenty-third District.

# THE BOTANICAL GARDEN

## Park Board Adopts an Answer to be Sent to the Fine Arts Federation.

## COMMISSIONER ELY TALKS

### Says Some Persons Think that the Park Board Should Compel the Botanic Trustees to Put Aside Their Carefully Studied Plans.

At a meeting of the Park Board yesterday afternoon Chief Engineer Parsons of the Rapid Transit Commission appeared before the Commissioners. He said that he had the plans of the route of the commission for the loop in Battery Park. The board decided not to act on the matter until the Commissioners had looked over the plans.

The board received a communication from the National Sculpture Society, stating that it was against the proposal to place the Tombs entrance in the Central Park, as it would be incongruous.

The Municipal Art Commission approved the statue of Richard Morris Hunt, to be placed on the Fifth Avenue side of the Park, opposite the Lenox Library.

In executive session the Park Board adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, That the Secretary is hereby directed to transmit to the Secretary of the Fine Arts Federation of New York the following statement, in reply to their preamble and resolutions passed by the Council of the Fine Arts Federation at their meeting of July 1.

"This department, realizing the importance of the subject, appointed a committee of experts to examine and report upon the general scheme for the laying out of the gardens, as prepared by the Board of Managers of the Botanical Society. To the report of this committee of experts the Commissioners have given close attention and careful consideration before taking final action in the matter. The result has been a material modification of the original plans, in accordance with the views of the experts, and the adoption by this board of the greater part of the recommendations and suggestions contained in the reports.

"A visit was made to Bronx Park, the several locations examined, and the Commissioners listened to the arguments of the experts, presented by Mr. Olmsted and of those of the society, presented by several of the Directors. We were unanimously of the opinion that the proposed location of the conservatory and power house was objectionable on account of the beautiful landscape features of that region of the park.

"In dealing with a problem of this sort, the Commissioners are charged with one serious duty which must at all times be paramount to every consideration—to preserve against every attempt at interference the natural scenery of the park. The primary purpose of a rural park within the reach of a great city is to maintain that rest and refreshment of mind and body which comes from the tranquilizing influence of natural scenery. All other additions to the attractions of the people's place should be subordinate to the controlling purpose in a design and maintenance of such pleasure grounds. Anything which interferes with the restful quality of the scenery in so far destroys the highest value of the park.

"The most careful scrutiny is demanded of any proposition which calls for the erection of buildings on park spaces, the purpose of which is not absolutely material to the general scheme of the park maintenance, or is a necessary part of a special improvement, like the Botanical Garden. For this reason, the Commissioners decided to modify the plan proposed by the Botanical Society, in so far as it provided for the erection of a Director's house, first gardener's house and second gardener's house, and changed the proposed location of the conservatory and power house.

"The Commissioners, in changing the location of the conservatory to the south side of the Southern Boulevard, have followed the recommendations of the Committee of Experts. No change in the location of the museum has been made from the original plan prepared by the Board of Managers of the Botanical Society. The site selected is believed to be the best that could have been chosen. No valuable trees are sacrificed, and it gives to the museum much more attractive surroundings, without marring in the least the landscape features of the park.

"When the board decided to avail itself of the advice of experts, it did not surrender the right of final judgment. We believe that the experts were wrong in their desire to place the buildings close together. If the garden, when completed, should become so popular as it is expected to be, the grounds immediately around Bedford Park Station would be so congested as to make travel difficult. The Commissioners thoroughly appreciate the work and purpose of the Fine Arts Federation of New York, and for that reason all the more regret that its council should have passed resolutions condemning the action of this board, which are not in accordance with the facts in this case."

After the meeting Commissioner Ely gave the following statement to a reporter: "A number of gentlemen, including R. Fulton Cutting, Samuel Sloan, J. Pierpont Morgan, William E. Dodge, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and others, formed a botanical garden organization and contributed some hundreds of thousands of dollars and several years of time to its promotion. After a protracted study the plans made by their experts were sent to the Park Board for our indorsement. We deemed it proper to have some outside criticism of these plans, and engaged three reputable landscape experts, stipulating that they should not charge more than $100 each. They came here, looked over the ground, and disapproved the plan. Careful consideration was given to their criticisms before plans were finally adopted by the two boards.

"From what I read I infer that some friends of these gentlemen think that the Park Board should compel the Botanic Trustees to put aside their carefully studied plans and have others prepared by the Boston experts. This is unreasonable. The Board of Trustees is charged with the construction and maintenance of the garden, and will be held responsible for errors. I am unwilling to relieve them from that responsibility by forcing them to adopt plans which they unanimously disapprove. The garden is safe with them, and I would congratulate the public if all the municipal interests of Greater New York were under the same intelligent control."

**Zoological Garden Plans.**

A circular issued by the Executive Committee of the New York Zoological Society announces that the preparation of the plans for the buildings in Bronx Park has been intrusted to Heins & La Farge, architects, who have thus far prepared revised preliminary plans for three buildings. The supervision of the landscape plans has been delegated to C. Grant La Farge, in co-operation with Mr. Hornaday, with the authorization to secure such expert advice and assistance as they find necessary. An Advisory Committee has also been selected, consisting of Prof. Charles S. Sargent of Harvard University, Thomas Hastings, architect, and Samuel Parsons, Jr., civil engineer. It is expected that a final report on plans will be made in November. The Executive Committee has decided that it will be to the interest of the society to offer a series of prizes for animal paintings and to hold a general and competitive exhibition in the month of February, 1898.

# FOR ROBBING WOLF FISH.

### Two Men Under Arrest—One Says that He Is Innocent.

Michael Lynch and Charles North, who are alleged to have assaulted, robbed, and chloroformed Wolf Fish, keeper of the "All Nations' House" saloon, at 34 Grand Street, on July 12, are under arrest. Jennie Cornell, now living on Allen Street, a woman North had slighted, betrayed him to the detectives. He denied the charge.

Lynch was taken at the point of a revolver, while in the act of committing robbery in Brooklyn, and fought every inch of the way to the station house. Fish identified Lynch as one of his assailants, but could not swear to North's guilt. The assault was made near midnight in Fish's saloon by three men, who entered and asked for beer. They threw him down as he was drawing it, took his jewelry, and chloroformed and put him into a closet, where he lay unconscious for some time.

North will be discharged to-day, unless fresh evidence against him is developed.

**Dunworth Died in Hospital.**

John Dunworth, who dropped from a clothesline at the top floor of the tenement at 101 West One Hundred and Fifth Street Sunday night, died at Manhattan Hospital yesterday.

**LEGAL NOTES.**

NOT A CASE FOR MARSHALING SECURITIES.—George W. Jenkins brought an action against James B. Smith and others to foreclose a real estate mortgage given by one Durland to secure a promissory note for a loan of $50,000, which, in addition, was secured by a pledge of stock. The suit was not only for the face of the note, but for $27,496 additional, properly expended by the mortgagee in the protection of his security, to which the mortgagor, who was the maker of the note, Libby, an indorser, who had guaranteed it, and Smith, a mechanic's lienor upon the real estate, were made parties defendant. Justice Pryor, before whom the action was tried in Supreme Court, Special Term, gave judgment of foreclosure for the full amount claimed, holding that the adjudication in a former action by the lienor to foreclose, to which the plaintiff as mortgagee was a party, and in which the relation of their rights was an issue, conclusively determined that the mechanic's lien was subordinate to plaintiff's mortgage, even though the subjects of the actions were different. The Court held that plaintiff's securities would not be marshaled so as to require him, before resort to his mortgage, to exhaust his remedies against the maker and indorser of the note, it being obvious that the face value of the note was inadequate to discharge the entire debt—including money expended to protect the security—and the insolvency of the maker being conceded, while the solvency of the indorser was not apparent.

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APPRAISAL OF LAND LAID OUT IN LOTS.—William R. Smith in 1890 purchased about 170 acres of land adjoining Kensico Lake or Reservoir from different owners, for which he paid about $25,000. Three years later the Commissioners of Appraisal in condemnation proceedings by Michael P. Daly, as Commissioner of Public Works of the City of New York, awarded him nearly $1,500 an acre for about one-half of the twenty-five acres which were taken, and for the other half $750 an acre, making an aggregate of $26,780. The amount claimed by the land owner for the two pieces and for injury to a quarry on one exceeded $150,000. On Mr. Smith's appeal, the award of the Commissioners has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division. The Court held, by Justice Cullen, that the fact that Section 22 of Chapter 189 of the Laws of 1893, entitled "An act to provide for the sanitary protection of the sources of the water supply of the City of New York," provides that an appeal from an award of Commissioners appointed under that section shall be heard upon the evidence taken before said Commissioners, and any affidavit as to irregularities, was not intended to prescribe any new rule of conduct for Commissioners appointed under this statute, other than that followed by Commissioners of Appraisal generally, nor was there any intention to change the function which such Commissioners discharge. Mr. Smith had acquired the property for the purpose of dividing it into building plots, and maps of lots had been prepared, but only a few sales had been made. It was claimed on his part that the Commissioners erred in principle in permitting evidence to be given of the value of the property by the acre. "Nearly any tract of land," Justice Cullen says, "or any farm can be cut up into lots or villa sites. The question is not whether it can be so subdivided, but whether purchasers for the lots can be found, and also how speedily found. * * * Nearly every one familiar with the territory around New York has witnessed the sites of villages and towns laid out on farms, or at times in the woods, with nothing on the ground to denote the existence of village or town, save boards bearing the names of untraveled avenues."

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TRUST OF PERSONAL ESTATE.—An instrument, executed and acknowledged by Edwin Godlib Bohm, stated that he had constituted Julia H. Tusch his attorney to draw $100 from the German Savings Bank for herself, also $150 for funeral expenses and the purchase of a headstone, and, after his death, to give his friend, William Tusch, his carpenter's tools, and also to draw the balance of all moneys in bank belonging to him, the same to be distributed equally between his brother and his two sisters, and also to draw what money there was coming to him from the United States Savings and Loan Bank and to give it to to his friend, William Tusch, followed by the usual clause contained in powers of attorney. This was accompanied by a delivery upon the part of Bohm, two or three days before his death, of a savings bank book, evidencing his deposit in the first-named savings bank. In a suit by Julia H. Tusch against the German Savings Bank, which claimed that Bohm being dead, the power of attorney was invalid, the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court has affirmed judgment of the General Term of the City Court in favor of the plaintiff, for $888.77. The court holds, by Presiding Justice Daly, that the instrument was to be deemed a trust of personal property, and not a power of attorney; that the trust created was revocable in its nature, and as the donor was very ill at the time of the execution of the instrument, it would, as in the case of gifts causa mortis, have been revoked had the donor recovered from the illness from which he was suffering when he executed the instrument; but as he died, the instrument must be deemed a valid gift, providing for a distribution of his personal property among the donees mentioned in the trust, and the trustee was entitled to recover of the savings bank whose bankbook was delivered by the donor to the trustee, the amount of the deposit.

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INJURED AFTER LEAVING A CAR.—Adelaide L. Wells, who in November, 1895, was a passenger on a car of the Steinway Railway Company of Long Island City, was obliged, by reason of the old rails of the street railroad being in process of replacement by new ones, to leave the car before reaching her destination. After leaving the car she stepped on one of a number of rails laid by the railroad company in a continuous line along the side of the street. The rail tilted and threw her to the ground. Her recovery of damages, in an action brought against the company for the injuries thus done her, has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division, the court, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Goodrich, holding that the company was bound to see that the displaced rails were placed in such manner as not to endanger the safety of its former passengers. The court decided that the company was entitled to have the jury charged that "the plaintiff saw the rails, and after looking at them decided they were safe for her to step upon, and for her error of judgment defendant is not liable."

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LEAVING STREET CAR TO GET HIS HAT.—In a suit by John R. Thomas against the Union Railway Company of New York City it appeared that while plaintiff was sitting in an open street railroad car of the defendant company, standing upon a car stand, his hat fell between the track upon which stood the car in which he was sitting and another track, which was used by the incoming cars. He alighted from the car, went around its rear, and picked up his hat. At this time he saw no car approaching on the incoming track, a view of which was obscured by a curve and by the presence of cars upon the stand; but as he turned round he heard a car coming, which overtook him and pinioned his leg between the steps of the two cars. On appeal from judgment in plaintiff's favor on the verdict of a jury, the Second Appellate Division has directed an affirmance, holding, by Justice Cullen, that the evidence was sufficient to sustain a recovery for the injuries thus sustained. Where, in such a case, the plaintiff is a partner in a business which simply employs the personal services of the partners, and whose earnings do not proceed from the use of capital, and are not subject to the hazard of business ventures, proof of his earnings was held to be competent upon the question of damages.

# INSURANCE INVESTIGATION.

### Western Officials to Inquire About the Big Eastern Companies.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 26.—A movement is taking form among the Insurance Superintendents of the Western States to join hands in a wholesale investigation of the financial condition of the various Eastern fire and life insurance companies. It is said that already things have progressed to such a point that an investigation is assured.

Superintendent McNall of the Kansas Insurance Department, whose fight on Eastern insurance companies has brought him into prominence, is one of the prime movers. The objects are to protect Western policy holders and to try to find some irregularity in the management of the big Eastern concerns.

**Senatorial Advice Not in Demand.**

Magistrate Crane discharged John E. Hepenstall, who was arrested on Sunday for violating the excise law, in Yorkville Court yesterday. The prisoner had sold drinks to two detectives, who bought sandwiches, at his Raines law hotel, Seventy-eighth Street and Third Avenue, and the Magistrate ruled that a sandwich constituted a meal. One of the detectives declared that State Senator Stranahan had come round to their office and advised them differently. "No Senator from up the State has any right to instruct the police of this city," said Magistrate Crane. "I discharge the prisoner."


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# POLICY HOLDERS WITHDRAW

## Affairs of Massachusetts Mutual Benefit Association Discussed—President Makes Statement.

## EMERGENCY FUND SHRINKAGE

### Reasons Not Given for Deficit, but Expenses Said to Have Been Reduced —Members Agree Association Is Hopelessly Bankrupt.

Over 300 policy holders in the Massachusetts Mutual Benefit Life Association of Boston met yesterday afternoon at the Equitable Building, to take final action upon the call of the association for extra assessments. The Rev. Thomas Heywood of Elizabeth, N. J., presided, and A. Edward Woodruff acted as Secretary.

In response to an urgent invitation on the part of the policy holders, John Henry Roelker, President of the association, attended the meeting and made a statement purporting to show the exact liabilities and assets of the association. He said that the actual assets would figure up $702,000. Of this sum $108,000 is deposited in Canada for the protection of Canadian policy holders, according to the laws of the Dominion; $25,000 is deposited in South America for a similar purpose, $205,000 consists of an equity in a large building in State Street, Boston; $100,000 is in real estate mortgages, and the remainder is invested in real estate throughout Massachusetts.

The gross liabilities are $980,000 in death claims, although $150,000 of the amount is in contested claims, leaving a net liability of $830,000.

President Roelker assigned no reasons for the deficit, but maintained that the expenses of the association had been largely reduced, the officers receiving no remuneration whatever, and the salaries of the clerical force having been cut one-half. He further stated that about $525,000 would be needed to permit the association to resume business and settle all its claims. He personally assured the policy holders that if the extra assessment called were paid in, or even if only 75 per cent. of it were contributed, the association would be on the high road to prosperity; in fact, would be in better condition than ever before.

The statement of the President was received with a great deal of dissatisfaction. An elderly German, who refused to give his name, got up and demanded to know what had become of the emergency fund which three years ago amounted to $800,000. He stated that he had been paying his assessments for a number of years, and he understood that part of the assessments were to be applied to that emergency fund. If he stopped paying the assessments now, he declared, he would lose all the accrued benefit of his long membership, and this looked to him like a swindle.

President Roelker resented the term "swindle" in emphatic terms, and Lionel Sutro, another policy holder, went to his defense. He upbraided the previous speaker for making use of the objectionable term, and declared that no dishonest motives were imputed to the President, although it was of course very hard to be obliged to lose so much money.

Another policy holder then wanted to know whether the extra assessment, if paid, would, in the event of failure to secure the desired amount from the remaining policy holders, be returned. Mr. Roelker would not guarantee that on behalf of the association, but said that personally he would be willing to act as Trustee and accept the assessments in trust until the necessary amount had been secured, failing in which he would restore the money to the owners.

Mr. Windmüller, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, followed with a statement as to the condition of the association. He said that he had carefully examined the books and found the assets to be $825,000 in good securities, and including $205,000 equity in a building.

Mr. Roelker was then asked to withdraw, and when he had done so Mr. Woodruff announced that he had entered into negotiations with a reliable insurance company to reinsure all the policy holders of the association in a lump, specifying that there must not be more than 10 per cent. of rejections for any reason whatever. Mr. Woodruff's announcement met with the approval of all present, and it was decided to turn the matter over to the present committee, composed of the Rev. Thomas Heywood of Elizabeth, N. J., Chairman; E. Ackerman of Hackensack, N. J.; Lionel Sutro of this city; S. Levyn of Buffalo, and W. S. Goodnow of Brooklyn. The committee is empowered to carry on the negotiations entered into by Mr. Woodruff and call a meeting for final action.

A call was then made for contributions of one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the value of each policy holder's insurance for defraying the expenses incidental to obtaining a complete list of all the policy holders, the Rev. Mr. Heywood and a clerk to have charge of that matter. He will have to make a tour of all the places where policy holders reside and obtain from them the amounts of their insurance and their consent for a transfer.

Nearly all the policy holders present responded to the call, and sums ranging from $1 to $10 were showered on Mr. Heywood's clerk.

For some time after the meeting closed the policy holders lingered in groups to discuss the latest phase of the situation. They all agreed that the association was hopelessly bankrupt as matters st